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THE UNION

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THE PEACE POLICY

A DEFENSE OF THE OREGON SETTLERS FROM UNJUST ATTACKS—THE PEACE POLICY A FAILURE—CHARGES AGAINST THE SETTLERS AND THE INDIAN

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1873

To the Editor of the New York Herald: As a friend and supporter of the present administration I can not be charged with any act of hostility if I comment upon what I deem to have been erroneous in the management and construction of its Indian policy, a subject now of utmost importance and of complicated features. In common with the people of Oregon, I desire to assist the Government in its endeavor to carry out a just and humane treatment of its Indian wards but I do not wish to assent to a policy which I deem ineffectual either by its merits or improper enforcement, and shall only make my assertions applicable to the country in which I am specially interested—Oregon and Washington Territory. It has become a custom in the East to call every Indian war or disturbance on the Pacific coast an act caused by the dishonesty of Oregonians for purposes of speculation, and to speak freely of their usual cruelty and inhumanity toward the red man. In the formation of this custom officials at Washington have lent their aid, until now the people of that western coast can be branded as "border ruffians," and as destitute of humane instinct and feeling, by official speakers before Washington audiences, and without any reason therefor other than the complaint of a Digger Indian, or the scribblings of an irresponsible correspondent. Twenty years of life in Oregon, and an acquaintance with probably three fourths of its citizens, enable me to claim them the peers of any in their peaceable and law-abiding character and true humanity. Those years have mostly been spent in official relations, which have brought me into a good knowledge as to how the Indians are treated there.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN OREGON.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his explanation of what he terms the "Quaker policy," gives us to infer his opinion of that treatment for he says now, "Under its influence (Quaker policy) it is hoped that humanity and kindness may take the place of barbarity and cruelty," as though up to the golden era of peace policy "barbarity and cruelty" had alone characterized the Indian policy. Such unlimited and unguarded expressions teach strangers to form improper conclusions. Neither barbarity nor cruelty form an element in the laws of Oregon and Washington Territory, nor do they enter into social ethics there, nor in the twenty years of control of Indians upon reservations there, can an instance indicative of either be found. In the main I find no fault with the peace policy, but I think its friends claim that it is about to accomplish wonders, when, in fact, those very things have existed in full force and beauty for years in Oregon. In order to explain my meaning, I quote from the official explanation of the Quaker policy. The first proposition is "to place the Indians upon reservations, etc, and provide for them as the dictates of humanity and Christian civilization require." Is that anything new? Has it solely accomplished this in Oregon and Washington Territory? I assert that not one single thing of the kind has been done since its inauguration. The Indians in all that coast west of the Cascade Mountains had been a long time residents upon reservations, and the work of civilizing and instructing the Indians was carried on years ago as fully as now and as successfully.

THE RESERVATION PLAN.

Turning to the eastern portion of that country, the only effort to put Indians upon reservations under that policy is this lamentable Modoc failure. Now, just as before, the roving bands of the Umatillas continue to live where they please and plunder where they can. Bands of the Yakimas, Simcoes and Warm Springs have never been placed upon their reservations, and they stretch along the Columbia river from Priests Rapids to the Cascades. The Modocs are deserters of four years' standing. Klamath river bands are but nomads. The great band of Snakes, claiming near a third part of Oregon, conquered and treated with years ago, have no reservation, but are held under military rule, no Quaker policy of improvement for them. Unfriendly bands of Nez Perces control one third of Union county, not only away from their reservation, but outside of Idaho Territory, their homes, and across the Snake river, and to-day they threaten danger and death to the settlers of Wallowa valley. They have so acted for a long time, and, until the Modoc unpleasantness arose, no peace commission has visited them. The Government well knows that these bands take with them their thousands of horses that trespass upon the unprotected lands and crops of settlers and in the enjoyment of their fishery treaty rights they wrongfully bring from their reservations every horse they own, until, in and about the fishery of Tumwater, five miles from my house, and adjacent point, I have seen at least 4,000 horses feeding for months upon the lands claimed by settlers, and upon adjacent lands, consuming that which is the property of the whites. Yet no settler dares to pasture his stock within reservation limits under penalty, because the Indians complain, in other words, an Indian's complaint prevails over white settlers' protests and shapes Government policy. These things are fast ripening into collisions, and should have been removed long ago. The citizens will lose faith in the efficiency of a policy, which, professing to create an Indian millennium, fails to maintain the first propositions of its policy, and fails to operate more kindly and successfully than the old plan. They universally favor a policy that shall be humane and Christianizing, without losing sight of justice to both white and red races. The past experience, under the Quaker policy, only suggests and establishes the belief that justice has been laid aside, and moral suasion, or pow-wow policy substituted. Therefore this latter generally fails, even in civilized cities and church going communities, and faith always evaporates when founded upon failures.

THE QUAKER POLICY.

Again, the Secretary says:—"It is the determination of this policy to see that all supplies—food or clothing purchased for Indians upon reservations—are procured at fair and reasonable prices, without having the funds of the Government squandered on their purchase." So say we all in one unanimous verdict. This statement infers that, heretofore, the custom has been to cheat the Indian and squander the Government funds. It is a sad confession. Government must have known of these evils at the time of commission, or very shortly after, for shoddy articles wear out soon and complaint follows from the wearer, and an inspection of commercial price lists would have exposed exorbitant prices. Common sense would declare that the confession is that, with knowledge of frauds, no effort has hitherto been made to interpose a check to such acts, and the assertion now is that the Quaker policy is alone competent to reform abuses. If Government has winked at such things the people have not, and will say shame on such failure in duty. Let the Departments at Washington proclaim the fraudulent things done and the names of the doers and the reform will follow. What new reasons have been furnished to convince the people that the Quaker policy alone can prevent crime and stop financial leaks? Can it plan out some new Credit Mobilier? Shall it be placed in Congress alone or in the hands of agents only? Past experience in [illegible] and embezzlements would say No! Can the people be assured that, with some new unexplained theory, Government can improve upon the [illegible] of the late war and compel exact justice in the administration of Indian matters at once when such exhibitions of dishonesty are made in nearly all other places? Why not try the plan of utterly refusing the inferior goods of a contractor, turn them back upon his hands, and compel him and his friends to pay the price at which the perfect goods can be bought in the market? Leave the contractor surrounded by his rejected damaged goods, and ask him to fail upon a bid for loss. [illegible] reward or countenance swindling by touching the [illegible] Peace policy elevates the church member at [illegible], and declares that he alone can administer [illegible] and is alone honest. I think it is only a bid [illegible] but with the [illegible] and patronage before him, the church member will weaken at times and be no more fitted than others for the complicated control of Indian reservations. The past does not declare the infallibility of church members, either in high places or low, and the proclamation by the Government that such are the only persons whom the Government will trust, is received with a thousand scruples of doubt. The Government is merely experimenting, when, by careful attention to existing things, all would have been well. Government ignores the existence of integrity of character and business qualification outside of the church. Of course, outsiders can be all well to question such a proposition. Again, the Secretary says: "Whenever it shall be found that any tribe or bands of Indians persistently refuse to go upon a reservation and determine to continue their nomadic habits, accompanied with depredation, outrages, &c, then it is the policy of the President to treat such band or tribe with severity," &c. The doctrine here announced is that, before the Government will use severity, the Indian must not only have time and again refused to go upon the reservation, but to his wanderings must have joined outrage and depredation upon the frontier settler. I distinctly deny the truth or justice of any such doctrine, and I assert that it is totally destructive of the first proposition of peace policy mentioned.

WHY THE QUAKERS FAIL

When the Indian refuses to go upon his treaty reservation, and the Government suffers him to go at large, then the whole Quaker policy fails, for he ceases to be within the reach of the blessings of civilizing influences at the hands of Church members alone. Does not this doctrine place the Indian's will and pleasure above the power of Government? The Quaker policy proposed to put the Indian upon a reservation, yet if the Indian declines to go, then all power to compel him, under the policy, to do so, is at an end, unless the Indian proceeds to commit outrages upon settlers. Government proposes that after the wandering Indian shall have taken the settler's life then he is in just the condition to be moved to the reservation and commence his civilizing process; in other words, it openly permits what it proposes to prevent. If remedy is of any avail, let it be in time. The doctrine is wrong, for I care not how peaceable the nomadic Indian may be, he is not where he belongs, and it will be utterly impossible to prevent conflicts daily with the settlers, and is in strong contrast with the idea of keeping the Indian from "contiguity to settlements." This delay as to "severity" in this Modoc case has painfully proven this error in policy. The Modocs had deserted from the treaty reservation—had been away some four years, had taken up again their nomadic habit again and again they had flatly refused to return, and were determined to become co-tenants with settlers upon the lands which those settlers had specially sold by treaty and had received compensation therefor. See the result. Government was well posted in all these matters. It knew that in last November, in forcing a proper order, Major Jackson was made a target for Modoc rifle practice, and that within twenty four hours the Modocs had wantonly killed near twenty unsuspecting settlers—matured men and beardless boys. Had not everything happened which, under the definition of peace policy, required the exercise of needed severity by the President? Had not the thunder been heard, and not the flash of lightning and the storm been seen? Far from carrying out the Quaker policy doctrine and inflicting necessary punishment, the military power was stayed and a commission sent 3,000 miles to find out what was the trouble in the Modoc country, and determine what might be the cause of that trouble—a matter then well known to the authorities. From the very first telegram from the Commission, March 4th, was not the Government informed in these words: "The Modocs emphatically reject all offers and propositions." "This undoubtedly means treachery!" Yet the Government declines to enforce its policy, and, upon confessed treachery, grants delays, and can the frontier settlers place the responsibility elsewhere than upon the act of Government itself? The second and third Commissions are dissolved and the four months of ineffectual palaver, against advice and protests, end in death. Men skilled in Indian character, even members of the Commission, had become disgusted and had abandoned the work, and had notified the Government of its expensive blunder. It was

A TRIUMPH OF INDIAN DIPLOMACY.

The Indian gained everything—time, until he would no longer have to depend upon his caches for provisions; time, until the mountain sides could furnish him with road, food and fire; time, until the squaw and pappoose could be placed beyond danger; time, for the government to commit a fatal blunder; time to have confessed treachery blossom out into perfect success. These Indians came upon the council field with war paint upon their faces, with the scalps of the murdered settler dangling at their belts and his clothes upon their persons. Government took no notice of the twenty slaughtered, scalped and mutilated Oregonians. Under the Quaker policy that was not sufficient to call for severity, but when, upon Good Friday, a General is murdered, it waked up to the fact that the Modocs were hostile that they needed a little severity, in the words of the Secretary, "to teach them it were better to go upon the reservation." Punishment, swift and condign, should have fallen upon them long before. And this great nation has been seen parleying in treaty with fifty murderers and begging them to come upon the reservation and get a blanket and food for having been so good. Those settlers were heads of families, and dear to their wives and children—as dear as was General Canby to his—they were our fellow citizens, yet twenty deaths in November last had not the same power to wake a nation to duty as had two deaths in April. What faith can a settler have in such an enforcement of a policy? It is no compensation or relief that government, acting under its conversion of an hour, turns now to the absolute extreme. Now, by high order, the drums beat, the war horse champs the bit, the soldier dons his harness and thirsts for war. The order is absolute extermination of the Modocs, buck, squaw and pappoose. In anger the Government declares the Modoc an outlaw, whom no one need challenge before he slays. Guns and ammunition are furnished in abundance to the settler, the Oregonian, whom the public and peace policy speakers so lately branded as a "border ruffian," and as one greedy for Indian spoils at all times, and the Government throws over him the mantle of the peace policy, and bids him God speed to the carnival of death. If the Oregon settler is such a man as alleged, will he wait to ask any Indian whether he be a Jew or Gentile, Modoc or Simcoe, Scythian or Greek, before he does the country's present bidding? The result will, I fear, be a war from California to Idaho, including the hitherto peaceable Cayuses and the uncompromising Modoc. Paulina, a Snake Indian, with eleven braves, kept all Eastern Oregon in fear, while for two years, despite the United States troops, he murdered at will. In the same proportion, how long will sixty Modocs harrass the innocent settler?

INTERFERENCE WITH THE LAWS OF OREGON

Another matter demands notice. In response to the protest of the Governor of Oregon, I understand that the Secretary of the Interior telegraphed to the Commission to pay no attention to such protest, and directed the officer in command in no event, in case of treaty, to surrender to the State authorities any of the Modocs who stood indicted for murder and crime in the State Courts. If this be true, then I here enter what I know will be the unanimous protest of the people of Oregon against any such course. It deserves strong condemnation. The laws of Oregon are merciful and just. They declare that every one who unlawfully kills another, upon proper trial and conviction, shall suffer the penalty. The Modoc, upon soil to which his right had been extinguished, and where he unlawfully was, which the United States admits by forcing him elsewhere, commits murder, yea, twenty murders, and that amenable to Oregon law, escapes punishment by the interference of the armed military power of the United States. The Commissioners' first proposition to the Modocs was [illegible] surrender. Thus the [illegible] that the Modocs shall not suffer [illegible] either by the General Government or by the State of Oregon. The courts of Oregon [illegible] strong and just enough to [illegible] the Indian upon reservations and make him [illegible] between crime and [illegible] direct order and practice the [illegible] and the [illegible] treacherous character [illegible] United States to save him from punishment [illegible] it seems as though the Government was willing to pat the Modoc murderer on the [illegible] and say to him, "The little matter of twenty murders is so trivial that we hardly think you did wrong." No wonder that the Oregon authorities protested both publicly and to the Department, against this unrighteous proposition, which allowed the commission of crime and secured immunity from punishment. In all candor, if such is to be the peace policy, and such the lenience of our law, it were better that the United States should speedily withdraw their wards from the State of Oregon, and as a certain danger. In Indian treaties, and probably in the Modoc one, provisions are made for the surrender of murderers, etc, on demand. If so, why did the Secretary do violence to its provisions, as well as to law and good faith? Were it not better to do away with such impolitic shams as are treaties, and govern the Indian by rules flowing directly from experience and use of common judgment? No one desires the treatment of the Indian to be other than humane and beneficent, and so far all would support the present policy, but by its special operation it is fast losing caste, because its directors lose sight of its true application, in an idea of Indian character which is both abnormal, untrue and unjust. The Indian Commissioners and the Indian Department seem anxious to elevate the Indian at the expense of the white race. They have ever ready a eulogy for the red man, an excuse for his brutal acts, by averring that he is injured and wronged by the whites, but never a word of admission that Western people are kind to him or extend to him a word or act of sympathy.

THE SETTLERS DEFENDED

On the other hand they both presume and say that the Indian unprovoked would do no wrong, and boast themselves to be henceforth the valiant and sole protectors of the Indian against the very abundant "desperadoes, thieves and landsharks and the border ruffian." An unprejudiced reader would declare the report of the Indian Commission, at their late session in New York, to be an indictment against all citizens living in the region of Indian reservations, and a declaration that "no degree of exaggeration or falsehood is too gross to be unhesitatingly accepted by the public mind against the Indian," a deplorable condition of debauchery. This statement might be pardoned in a political partisan, but comes ungraciously from a board of councillors selected for their gravity, dignity and vast worldly wisdom. It is not true so far as the Pacific coast is concerned. The report is but an attempt to canonize the Indian, to dishonor the frontier settler and extol, without reason, a pet policy. It asserts that their policy is alone competent to civilize the Indian and reform abuses, and utterly ignores any good element in the previous administration of Indian affairs. "It is now going to appoint honest agents and to protect peaceable tribes from the outrages of desperadoes, thieves and landsharks." "Its method of procuring honest agents is to take their nominations out of politics and put them under the control of religious societies, the political agents formerly appointed having been generally dishonest and reckless of the well being of the Indians." How very easy to frame a theory, brilliant in generalized imaginings, yet wholly barren of good result or even partial accomplishment! If the Commissioners could bring present humanity to perfection, or people the world only by the sons of God, their plan might succeed, and in no other event. Their onslaught upon former agents is alike insidious and unjust. The names of some forty agents whom I have personally known warrant me in so saying, and the Western people will scout all such utterances as the feeblest attempt to cover over inefficiency and failure—to whitewash the sepulcher of pow wow policy, and expect a discriminating public to think there is life within. The report claims that "in four years this policy has saved millions of dollars to the Government and Indians, by the discovery and prevention of frauds, the unearthing and dismissal of dishonest agents," &c. If this be true, I would suggest the giving of satisfactory reasons for so large

AN INCREASE IN THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS

this year. Former squanderings of money never exceeded the appropriations, and why should a larger sum be needed for the honest dealings of this policy than sufficed for former annuities, salaries and stealings combined? The fact is, the Indians are rapidly decreasing in numbers and increasing in expensiveness. Neither has anything been saved in that time by the cessation of Indian wars, for I am quite sure the army has never been busier in fighting Indians than during the last two years, and never has there been such general inquietude and tendency to outrage among the Indians as during this auspicious *regime* of the peace policy. In 1870 the Piegan war came to an end, not peaceably but *vi et armis*. Early in 1871 the Apache war began, and is, I hope, just ended, not by Vincent Collyer and O O Howard, but by a soldier, and now the Modoc war bids fair to be perpetual. And interspersed all along these times there has been a constant burial of slaughtered emigrants, surveyors and settlers and where is the boasted protection to life and property upon the interior arising from the peace policy? The report avers that "the President's peace policy would have prevented the Modoc war and its attendant deplorable sacrifice of innocent blood." Why did it not do it? There was a fine field and plenty of time. For three years the Department knew of the growing trouble. Superintendents and agents had officially notified the authorities that the Modocs had "left their reservation without cause or provocation," "were violating their treaty," and their "maraudings" were inexcusable. Yet nothing was done, and now the Commission absolutely claim that "neither the Board, nor its officers, nor, as we believe, the President of the United States nor the Secretary of the Interior, had the slightest reason to suppose any other mode of settlement (than the making of a new reservation) was contemplated until startled by the telegraphic announcement of the first collision between the troops and the Indians." How can this thing be?

A REVIEW OF THE MODOC DIFFICULTY.

The collision was on November 29, 1872. Early in the spring of that year Superintendent Odeneal informed the Indian Department that the Modocs "by maraudings had forfeited all claim to consideration," and on the 12th of April, 1872, Commissioner Walker replied, "You are instructed to have the Modoc Indians removed, if practicable, to the reservation set apart for them under the treaty." Upon the suggestion of Mr. Odeneal, that the fall of the year was the best time to effect that object, Commissioner Walker, on the 6th day of July, 1872, wrote him, "Your recommendations, so far as the Modoc Indians are concerned, are approved, and you are directed to remove them to the Klamath reservation peaceably, if you possibly can, but forcibly if you must," &c. Under that order Mr Odeneal acted. This was well known upon the Pacific coast, and during the first week in November Major Jackson, United States Army, informed me he expected to have that business to do. With such a record how can this Commission say such things and evade the admission of culpable negligence in duty? The only seeming excuse is that the intoxication arising from the honors of their office had lulled them into a protracted slumber, and now, on awaking, they seek to shift the responsibility upon Superintendent Odeneal, and charge that "he seems to have supposed it be his duty to remove the Modocs to the Klamath reservation." His superior ordered him to do so in any event, forcibly if he must. Mr Odeneal is an energetic, able and honest officer, shrinks from no duty, and this attempt to dishonor him as an officer is but on a par with many other improper things in that report, and is in perfect keeping with the Eastern habit of traducing the dwellers upon the Pacific coast. I cannot silently suffer that insult and injury shall be done to a worthy man, and that men, faring sumptuously at Fifth avenue hotels may recklessly speak of the conduct of an officer enduring all manner of privations and danger in literally obeying orders they should have supervised. Again this report charges that "Indians are shot in cold blood to excite war for the sake of its attendant expenditure of money," and that "it is an indisputable fact of history that, previous to the incoming of the present administration of the Government, nearly every Indian war on record owed its immediate as well as its remote origin to acts of injustice, or [illegible] or crime on the part of white men." If the Commission rely upon true history of proof then their cruel assertion stands unproven. If it be injustice, oppression and crime for a man to settle upon a tract of land, and industriously earn his living and competence on the frontier, braving danger in an Indian country, then it will stand as proven. Why do not the Commission cite instances, so that the American people, as a jury, may form their own verdict? Every frontier settler will know the assertion is unwarranted in fact. Let me give

RECENT TESTIMONY.

In 1848 the Cayuse war, when the Indians unprovokedly murdered the missionary Whitman and 20 emigrants, the very persons who had devoted their lives to civilizing these very savages. In 1852 a company of United States dragoons and Ben Wright's company of volunteers went out to protect emigrants and punish their murderers. After burying 22 murdered emigrants in Modoc ground, Wright slew the murderers in open fight. He had been born and bred a Quaker, and adopted the true policy. In 1855 the war in Southern Oregon, begun by the brutal murder of an unsuspecting drover, and of John R. Hardin and others, by the Indians. In 1855 the Rogue river and Yakima wars by almost simultaneous Indian murders, committed 400 miles apart—the third murder in the north being that of Indian Agent Bolon, within 20 miles of my home. In 1856 and 1860 by the horrible murder and revolting mutilation of emigrants by the Snake Indians, far away east of all white settlements. In 1865 by murders by the Snakes along a distance of 200 miles in Oregon, and of the most of which I am personally cognizant. That war closed in 1868, and now comes the Modoc war, which the Commission seek to hide under a broad assertion that "attempts are being made in more than one quarter of the West to excite war with peaceable tribes of Indians," and prove this by a doubtful dream of a demoralized military officer at a frontier post, who writes: "I am afraid every day some of these ruffians will kill an Indian to bring on war." This kind of proof, while perfectly incompetent, is exceedingly feeble as supporting the formal judgment of an august tribunal. The truth is the Indian needs no suggestion by the wrongs of others to impel him to his cherished work of death and plunder. His superstition is held sacred from birth that their dead braves will arise to life, and the united ghostly and living Indian will yet trample on the graves of their enemies, and they shall all be again kings and conquerers. His claims to the happy hunting grounds rest upon the number of scalps he may have taken. In very few instances can the real Indian be so changed in nature and practice as to become less dangerous than the forest beast.

QUESTIONS REQUIRING ANSWERS.

Why, I ask, shall the Indian Commission spend its time in fulsome adulation and adoration of the Indian as he exists in romance, and in its denunciations of this wicked, untoward generation of whites? There is a great legitimate work for it, and it seems to me a plain way in which to perform it. Let it throw aside its exclusive pretensions to isolated honesty and perfection, and commend itself to public opinion by active, real work. Why not lay hold upon those outside, material things which, once accomplished, lead so directly to the civilization of the Indian, and seek to change first his every day life. Compel him to recognize his squaw wife as his equal, and cease to make her a beast of burden only. Let his first lessons in the direction of mercy and justice be toward his family. Instances are innumerable where I have seen the squaw, on foot, bowing down under loads equivalent to two sacks of flour and the pappoose staggering for miles beside her master and lord, seated on his war horse, decked in bright paint and totally regardless of her suffering. The universal custom is that the squaw must provide and labor, the buck to plan his leisure and his indolence. He counts his squaw but a beast, and sells her for a blanket or pony. Then forbid the plurality of wives; teach the Indian, by law, that he must appear in proper costume, and not assemble in solemn council, as I have seen them, with no covering but a handkerchief and red paint; insist upon him to exchange his troops of horses for cattle and other less movable property. The Indian, without a horse, becomes harmless—he is no longer a warrior, no longer thinks of murder. If he is owner of cattle he will soon learn not to make war, since it would involve the loss of all his property. This would, I affirm, entirely revolutionize Indian matters, and would be the only thing to make him cease being a wanderer. Let no Indian leave his reservation without a written permit from his agent. Let him learn by actual experience that food comes not without labor. We are all weary of this constant treaty with Indians in the fall of the year, and having clothed and fed them during the winter, find them decamping in the spring from their reservation, and having spent the summer in outrage and depredation, they come again with the yearly snow for another treaty and more food. The white settler is tired of this public winter clothing and feeding, to which he must contribute, and in addition must toil for his own family provision. The Indian thinks work beneath him, and fit only for silly whites and squaws.

I have thus given the views which Oregonians have as to the designs and operations of the peace policy. Its true merit we appreciate, but deplore the manner of application.

J G WILSON, Oregon.

OREGON.

The wheat crop in Douglas county this year will be over average.

The Roseburg base ball element have organized a club, to be known as the "Rosebuds."

Any person knowing the whereabouts of Jacob Cherry, a young man about 18 years of age, will confer a favor by addressing his uncle, W. F. Levins, Baker City, Oregon.

The Roseburg *Plaindealer* of the 13th says "We were shown this week a sample of oats grown on the farm of Flint & Watson across the river, that measured eight feet and six inches in height, which was said to be a fair average of a field of five acres."

Our Umatilla correspondent, writing from Pendleton, June 11th, furnishes these items: "Commissioner Matheny passed through town this morning, en route for Wallowa. Mr Rapalje, of the *Spirit of the West*, is in town, and contemplates starting a newspaper in two or three weeks, the name of which has not been decided upon."

Mr Caldwell, of the Cove, Union county, who has the contract of furnishing railroad ties for the Walla Walla Railroad, was a few days ago while crossing the Wallowa river capsized, and came near losing his life. The river being rapid his body was carried down about a mile before his workmen succeeded in getting it out, and was apparently lifeless for several hours, but finally recovered.

THE DESTINY OF GAMBETTA.—The career of Gambetta is now in its fourth act. Many persons believe that the fifth act will see him President of the French Republic. I think it would at all events be safe to predict that the next great chapter of his history will show him in power or in exile. No middle way, no commonplace course seems possible for him. I cannot imagine him "subsiding" like Jules Favre or patiently content to wait in the background like Louis Blanc. There is probably no man in Europe whose temperament and mental condition make him more thoroughly "irrepressible." Gambetta's physical health is not strong, but the fiery soul would carry him along to anything. I am not myself a cordial admirer of him. He does not appear to me a man of great intellect. No capacity for broad thinking shows itself anywhere in him. There is undoubtedly a dash of vulgarity in the nature if not the language and manner of his speeches. It is nothing but vulgarity to denounce the Prussians, whom Gambetta knows, as well as we do to be the most highly cultured people in Europe, as barbarous savages, merely because they would not let his raw levies conquer them in the field. It is essentially vulgar, no matter what showy examples may seem to sanction the practice to keep perpetually feeding with flattery the miserable chauvinism and inflated national vanity which have brought so much disaster and disgrace upon France. These ways, to my mind stamp Gambetta as a democratic leader of an incomparably lower type than Mazzini for example with whom truth, duty, and principle were always the first considerations and the success of the hour was altogether a secondary object.—*Justin McCarthy in June Galaxy.*

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO JUNE 15.

WASHINGTON CITY

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following postal changes have been made [illegible] established—Jersey [illegible] Rainy [illegible] Cherry Creek [illegible] [illegible] Chas F. Herr [illegible] Washington county [illegible] Pleasant Valley [illegible] Cal. I. Willard at Virginia City, Kane county, Utah, [illegible].

Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Changes are soon to be made in about twenty consulates in order that Southern men may be appointed to them, the President having recently expressed his desire to give office to a larger number of southern political friends.

Our Relations with Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Recent proceedings with regard to the return of the Kickapoo Indians to the United States are in accordance with the action of the Mexican Government and our own in April of last year. For the realization of the project it was suggested that the Government of the United States appoint agents and advise the Mexican Government of the time when on the frontier agents would present themselves to the Indians. The Government of Mexico would, in such case, provide authorities who represent it in that region, who should take part in conferences and if the Indians should fully determine to leave Mexico to settle on their own reservation in the United States, the Mexican military forces would escort them to a point on the frontier where the American troops might receive them. The Mexican Government is further advised that agents to treat with Indians be persons other than those who made the former attempt, in order to avoid reviving suspicions and prejudices against those persons, which might exist in the minds of Indians, and the Mexican Government promised that none of its authorities accused of being opposed to the removal of the Indians should have any part in the execution of the plan suggested.

Our New Japanese Minister.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Bingham will remain in Washington several days to receive instructions as Minister to Japan. He will not proceed there for some weeks.

Louisiana Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Attorney General Williams has received an official telegram from New Orleans from Kellogg, in which the latter contradicts the reported interview, and says: My requisition calling on the President was fully justified, and the President's proclamation has had a most salutary effect in all respects. Taxes are being paid more readily than ever. Louisiana is providing for the payment of the January and February interest. We have over forty five thousand dollars in State funds to-night in the hands of fiscal agents. We will pay March, April and June coupons early in July. The injunction only restrains the payment of interest on five series of bonds out of twenty five. There is money enough to pay the interest on all bonds in the hands of fiscal agents.

The Mexican Border Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A special says that the Texan Border Investigation Committee have returned to this city to prepare their report. They have been engaged constantly since January 10th, and have heard evidence of one thousand exparte affidavits of several women and children, who had escaped from Indians and appeared before the Commissioners and told the story of their sufferings. Camanches are said to be mainly engaged in the business of stealing and selling children and women of white settlers, while Kickapoos, Lipans and Mexicans, disguised as such, chiefly confine themselves to cattle stealing. Raids of these are so frequent that stock-raising, within 200 miles of the Rio Grande, has been well nigh abandoned.

EASTERN STATES.

A Wholesale Murderess Confesses.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A Decatur Ills dispatch tells a remarkable story of a wholesale murder by a female poisoner. Last September A W Drake, a farmer living near Moaneque, Ills, died under such circumstances that Mrs York, his mother-in-law and housekeeper was suspected of having had something to do with his sudden death, but no steps were taken to investigate the matter and Mrs. York went to live with her son in Kansas, where a few days since she was taken ill and the physician summoned to her aid told her she was poisoned and had but a few hours to live. Facing inevitable death she made a confession which exposed to the world a fiend incarnate. She confessed to having poisoned her husband in 1865, Mrs A W. Drake, her own daughter, two children of A W Drake, wife of E R Drake, formerly of this city, and last September A. W. Drake. She then went to her son's, and in a short time made a mixture of poison to administer to him on the first opportunity. Feeling unwell a day or two afterwards she went after something in the cupboard and by mistake took the fatal dose prepared for her own son, which resulted in her death.

Cholera in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—There were 21 interments to-day against 12 yesterday. Physicians say the number of cholera patients is increasing, but the disease is yielding more readily to treatment than before.

Not Insane

BOSTON, June 15.—The medical commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the present mental condition of Smith, the Westfield murderer report that they find him sane and of fair intellect. The Governor and Council thereupon decline to interfere, and he will be hanged on the 29th inst.

Our Regular Murder.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Francis Gillem, aged twenty-three, met his wife Ellen aged nineteen, (to whom he had been married five months, but with whom he had never lived,) where she was walking with a friend. After a few moments conversation he brought her up to Elizabeth street, near Elm, where he stabbed her five times in the breast, causing instant death.

Another.

NEW YORK, June 16.—James Duffy was stabbed and instantly killed to-day by Edward Kirtland, alias Curtis, in a drunken affray.

Killed Because He was Drunk.

NEW YORK, June 16.—James Curtin while drunk early yesterday morning quarreled with his wife, when a young and athletic brother of the latter interfered and struck Curtin with an ax, fatally wounding him.

Murdered in their Beds.

BELFAST, June 16.—Almond Gordon, wife and child, were found murdered in their bed at Thorndyke, 18 miles from here, this morning.

Fleetwood Stables Burned.

NEW YORK, June 16.—All the club stables at Fleetwood course were burned yesterday morning. Two horses of local celebrity were lost.

Arrested for Triple Murder.

BELFAST, June 16.—A brother of Almond Gordon has been arrested on a charge of killing him his child and wife, last night and setting fire to the house. A dispute about property is said to have been the cause.

More Crime.

NORWICH, June 16.—Three men have been arrested charged with obstructing and throwing trains from the track on the Norwich and Worcester railroad.

Fatal Accident.

MONTPELIER, June 16.—At Calais Place, twelve miles from here, yesterday, a boat filled with pleasure seekers sailing on the [illegible] was overturned and five were drowned, and eight others were rescued in an unconscious state.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Illness of the Kaiser

LONDON, June 15.—Emperor William continues seriously ill. Private advices report his condition to be alarming.

A Successful Abolitionist.

ALEX, June 14.—via LONDON. [illegible] Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been negotiated by Sir Bartle Frere.

From Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—Reso Pasha, Minister of Marine has been removed and Adve Pasha appointed in his place.

Arrival of Prince Jerome Napoleon

LONDON, June 15.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived here from Paris.

Republicans Victors

BAYONNE, June 15.—It is reported that Gen. Nouvilas has defeated the Carlists under Dorregaray near Vittoria. Three hundred insurgents were killed and wounded and 700 taken prisoners.

NEVADA.

HAMILTON, June 16.—[illegible] James [illegible] one of the oldest and best miners in Eastern Nevada put in a charge of giant powder which failed to explode. Upon attempting to pick it out, when it was exploded tearing off one arm and totally destroying his eyesight. He will probably recover.

INTERIOR CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

SACRAMENTO, June 16.—[illegible]

The $1,000 running race [illegible] Agricultural Park [illegible]

[illegible] Kanaka [illegible] the 8th [illegible]

[illegible] partner—whom [illegible] his arrest.

LOS ANGELES, June 16.—[illegible] that there will be [illegible] feet of water on the bar at Wilmington at high tide at the time the steamer [illegible] arrived from San Francisco and that passengers can be landed at the wharf at Wilmington.

The first new barley is in the market. The receipts are light and quoted at 80@81 ¢ cental.

CALIFORNIA

From San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—[illegible] delivered a [illegible] Chinese question taking ground against ex [illegible]

[illegible] the Presidency of the Bank of California.

It is reported again to-day that Wm Sharon has concluded the purchase of Huntington & Hopkins interest in the C P Railroad.

W C Ralston, it is said will make room in the Bank of California for the employment of three or four ladies.

Tyler Curtis has gone to Europe and has concluded not to return here to overwhelm his slanderers.

Light drizzling rain last night, to-day cloudy and hot.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The examination of the Italian editor Frank Rossi for rape was resumed in the police court. Only medical testimony was heard, and the case continued for further hearing.

The steamer *Great Republic* sailed for China and Japan at noon to-day.

The rival Fourth of July committees meet this afternoon to try to effect some compromise.

Oakland has a genuine sensation. The mutilated head of a woman has been found in a heap of garbage. The Coroner will try to solve the mystery.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The candle factory of the San Francisco Candle Manufacturing Company, on Sixteenth street took fire this evening and was totally destroyed. The inflammatory character of the material stored in the place prevented the firemen from doing more than to confine the flames to the factory. The loss is probably $10,000. Five thousand two hundred tons of tallow were destroyed. Insurance unknown.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors presented a report to-night on the matter of the mutilation of the city and county records in the Recorder's office acquitting the Recorder of all blame, except that he did not use due diligence to prevent the mutilation of the books and papers of his office.

It is stated, on good authority, that there are [illegible] now [illegible] waiting to bring Chinamen to California, and that their aggregate of passengers will amount to 20,000 [illegible] within one year. The Board of Supervisors has not yet [illegible] the Mayor's veto of the "pig tail ordinance." A motion will be made to lay the matter [illegible] one week, as Mayor Alvord was not present to-night.

The schooner *Water Witch* is in the dry dock for repairs. She will soon depart for Costa Rica on a [illegible] fishing expedition, under command of Captain Wm Cushing.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill will be celebrated to-morrow by the Bunker Hill Association and other Societies.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Elizabeth J Given was divorced from G M Dexter to-day on his application. He married her twelve years since, but recently learned that she was all this time the wife of W J Given, never having been divorced from him.

A forged draft of $360, presented to the U S Sub-Treasury to-day for payment, was discovered. It is thought there are others circulating here.

The committees on the Fourth of July celebration met this afternoon for the purpose of [illegible]. General Casserly offered to resign as President of the Day if the Committee of Three Hundred would [illegible] Death as Grand Marshal. The proposition was [illegible]. J A Death was then unanimously elected Grand Marshal. Judge Thompson was elected President of the Day, and the conference broke up amidst great good humor and hearty cheers.

Ninety-one foreign creditors of the [illegible] to have sued for one and a quarter million dollars in the Nineteenth District Court.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, June 16.—The trial of J. W. H[illegible], for perjury in the case of a patent for the W[illegible] Silver Mining Company, is now going on before Chief Justice McKean. The case excites great interest on the Pacific coast.

New raids on the demi-monde and liquor [illegible] on the part of the Mormon police, is announced to [illegible] at an early day. It is expected that the City Council will pass a prohibitory ordinance [illegible] to-morrow night, and [illegible] are opposed to the [illegible]

The *Evening Journal* has passed [illegible] the hands of O. G. Sawyer.

The weather is unpleasantly hot. The [illegible] in the mining camps, and [illegible]

Several boys of tender age [illegible] found for drunkenness at Stellacoom a few days ago. The man who sold them the whisky was also caught and heavily fined.

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8.15 A.M.	Roseburg	7.15 P.M.
Roseburg	8.15 A.M.	Portland	4.35 P.M.

Freight Trains (with Passenger Car attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between
PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6.00 A.M.	Junction	7.15 P.M.
Junction	6.00 A.M.	Portland	6.45 P.M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office.
Cor. F and Front sts., at the Depot Landing, Portland.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.
J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Supt.
E. P. ROGERS,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.
WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS as follows:
PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,
Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove; at St. Joseph for all points South and West, to Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	11:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	11 30 A. M.	Portland	2:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	11:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.	Portland	5.00 P. M.

Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.
J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Sup't.
J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Notice.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R.
A DAILY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL COMMENCE running on SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873, between SALEM and PORTLAND stopping at Milwaukee, Oregon City, Aurora and Gervais.
Time as Follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Salem	6.15 A M.	Portland	8.45 A M.
Portland	4.45 P M.	Salem	7.15 P M.

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l. Supt.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Is a Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND UNITED STATES MAIL, making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving on the West by
THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS,
AND AT CHICAGO
With FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co between Omaha and Chicago.
Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R R OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon,
And at C P R R offices in San Francisco and Sacramento
Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE Gen'l Sup't Chicago
WM R STEELE, Passenger Agent,
San Francisco.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1873

The City Election

The election yesterday was one of the quietest we have had for many years, so far as related to disturbances of the peace, but it was contested as sharply as any we have ever witnessed. Nothing that could be done was left undone by the friends of the respective tickets in the field. Every argument was used, and every means employed, by those representing each ticket, to persuade voters of its claim upon their confidence.

There were three tickets in the field: the Citizen's ticket, nominated by the Committee of Twenty-seven, the Holladay ticket, nominated by primaries called by two out of the nine Republican committeemen, and the straight Democratic ticket. The Republicans, having no regular party ticket in the contest, the Holladay ticket, in order to gain the favor of those Republicans who were in favor of party nominations, had their ticket headed as a Republican ticket, but the disguise was so thin, and the facts had already become so thoroughly known to the citizens, that it might as well have had any other name, so far as the question of its support was concerned.

The test of the relative strength of all the parties in the field, was on the question of Mayor. On the other officers there was a good deal of swapping and scratching—especially on Police Judge and Treasurer. There was also, we are told, a good deal of coin used to defeat Risley and Backenstos.

One of the most singular features of this election, and one which was remarked by various persons during the day, was the fact that the Democrats who had been most active in getting out a straight Democratic Ticket, were found at the polls busily engaged in electioneering for the Holladay ticket. Of course, under these circumstances, the Democratic ticket had no chance of success, its movers leaving their nominees in the lurch and going over to the service of the Custom House crowd when the tug of war came.

Another remarkable circumstance is the immense increase of the aggregate vote of the city. This is wholly unaccountable upon any theory, except that of a large number of votes having been cast by persons who are not residents of the city. The following is a table of the votes cast at the last three elections, including that of yesterday:

	1871.	1872	1873
First Ward	405	671	817
Second Ward	481	542	619
Third Ward	469	521	754
Total	1355	1734	2190

From this table it will be seen that the total vote of 1872 exceeds that of 1871 by 379, while that of yesterday exceeds that of 1872 by 456. During the period between the election of 1871 and that of 1872 there was great activity in all departments of business in the city, and the voting population increased very perceptibly, accounting reasonably well for the increase of 379 in the vote, but during the last year, it is generally conceded that the population of the city has decreased, and especially that by reason of the hard times and consequent want of employment for men, large numbers, who, not having families, could leave with little inconvenience or expense, have left the city. So that the vote of this year, on any hypothesis consistent with fairness, must be somewhat smaller than it was a year ago. Instead of this, however, we have an increase of 456—a greater increase than during the brisk and prosperous year preceding.

By further inspection of the table above it will be seen that the most astonishing increase in the number of votes has taken place in the Third Ward. The increase in the First Ward has been: From 1871 to 1872, 266, from 1872 to 1873, 146. In the Second Ward: From 1871 to 1872, 61; from 1872 to 1873, 77. In the Third Ward: From 1871 to 1872, 52, from 1872 to 1873, 233. Every person who has observed the growth of the city for the last year knows that this increase of votes is not based upon any corresponding increase of population. A year ago every house in the Third Ward was occupied, and every work shop was working its full quota of hands. There have been less than half a dozen new dwelling houses built during the year, and yet there are houses to be let on every hand and business is stagnant in nearly all the establishments. Whence then this vote? Had the ballot been confined to legal voters there can be no doubt that Risley would have been chosen Police Judge, Backenstos Treasurer and Northrup Councilman from the Third Ward, and probably Catlin from the Second.

But we feel that the election of the Mayor is a great triumph. It was made the test, and we congratulate the citizens of Portland upon their success in securing his election. The Council now stands five for the citizens and four who have been supposed to be favorable to the schemes of Mr. Holladay, with the Mayor on the side of the people. Of those we class as favorable to the schemes of the clique, we would not be understood as saying aught that is unfriendly. They may be misunderstood, and at all events they are entitled to the presumption of honest intentions. We have only classified them as they are usually classified, as a means of designating them.

The water proposition failed ingloriously. It was beaten by an overwhelming majority. We cannot but regard this as another triumph of the citizens of Portland. As we have frequently said before, we regarded the proposition to purchase the works at the price named as one that ought not to be entertained for a moment. We may add that we are informed by persons who took part in counting the votes, in the respective Wards that of the votes cast for the water proposition, a very large majority voted also the Holladay ticket. We have no comment to make upon this fact, further than to say that it is hardly in keeping with the pretences of that crowd, that they were so bitterly opposed to the water proposition. The Committee of Twenty-seven took no sides as a body, upon the water question, and we only intend to be understood as expressing our individual views, when we say the defeat of the proposition is a cause for congratulation.

All in all, we are happy. The people of Portland have shown their purpose not to be ridden by political rings, and that is something for Portland. Opposed by money and by illegal votes not less than three or four hundred in number, the citizens are still ahead. We hope to be excused for crowing a little on this result.

The Olympia *[illegible]* of the 14th says: "Last week Burr Washburn cut off one or two of his toes, and was then thought to be peculiarly unfortunate. To-day he got one of his knees between two logs that were coming together, and had it crushed fearfully. Burr was working in one of Ellis & Foster's logging camps, and was brought after his last accident to his home in this city. Misfortunes never go single, and Burr is verifying the adage."

"The Eminent Radical."

The Chicago *Times*, in commenting on the conduct of Senator Hipple, and the disgrace he has brought upon the State of Oregon, takes occasion to cast the burden of his faults upon the Republican party, speaking of him as "The Eminent Radical," and using other similar language. This fling at the party that elevated Mr Hipple to a seat in the Senate is so manifestly unjust that it seems almost incredible it should be made by any person of the slightest pretensions to conscientiousness. How can the Republican party be charged with the sins of this man? Not the Republicans alone, but the Democracy, were too much astonished to believe the revelations of his life till their truthfulness was established by a chain of circumstances that forced him to confess the story true. How, then, can the Republican party be blamed for not knowing the facts in advance and acting accordingly? Had the party been aware of the true state of things, and had it, knowing all, still chosen Mr. Hipple Senator, his offences might well be laid at the door of his party, but such is not the case, and never could have been. Had the Republicans of Oregon known before the Senatorial election what they know to-day, Mr. Hipple would not have been able to secure even recognition as a candidate, much less votes to elect him. We are not unaware of the fact that, while there are none who pretend to justify him, there are some persons in the Republican party who attempt to apologize for him, but these are few and far between, and so far as we can learn, are, without exception, persons who are under some direct and immediate personal obligation to him. We are not disposed to fault them for carrying their personal attachment or sense of gratitude to so great a length. There is nothing more beautiful than a friendship that grows warmer and clings closer when its object passes under public condemnation; nor is there a true heart that does not love to behold the exhibition of gratitude. But it is a great injustice to argue from the existence of half a dozen, or half a hundred, cases of this kind in a State where Senator Hipple has dispensed so much patronage, that the party endorse his guilty life, or have any responsibility therefor. He is no more to be spoken of as an "Eminent Radical," for the purpose of charging his crimes upon the Republican party, than he is to be called an "Eminent Lawyer," to make the legal profession responsible for his misbehavior. It is not Hipple the Republican, nor Hipple the lawyer, but Hipple the *man*, who has lived the life of crime and fraud which has lately been disclosed, and neither the party with whom he has acted, nor the profession of which he is a member, can be justly charged with any complicity in his crimes. They might make themselves accessories after the fact by their approval; but they have not yet done so, and we feel safe in saying they will not. We hope other Democratic journals, therefore, will have too much self-respect to follow the ill-natured and grossly uncandid course of the *Times*, which by attempting to saddle this disgraceful matter upon the Republican party, has shown itself far more anxious to find some ground from which to assail the Republican party, than to arraign an unrighteous public servant before the bar of public opinion. In behalf of the Republicans of Oregon, we pronounce any intimation that they approve of the crimes of this man, wholly untrue and unjust. On the contrary, the Republicans feel more keenly than anybody else can feel, the wrong he has done them. This is the one invariable sentiment expressed in letters we have received from every section of the State, from prominent members of the party.

Perhaps no one fact will illustrate the relative condition of the money markets of the world as well as the process of gradual consolidation of specie wealth in a few European States, better than the simple statement that the total of the new German gold coinage is now estimated to have passed the sum of thirty millions sterling. It would appear, moreover, that up to the present moment none of it has been put in circulation, although it is anticipated that a portion may be issued at any moment. So large a store of gold has probably not previously existed in Europe, and but for the strength of the Bank of England during this year up to the present time, through the revenue payments, this large collection of the precious metals by the Germans must have made a much more sensible impression upon the English market than we have yet heard of. The French indemnity has aided materially in bringing about this state of affairs, while from our own country there has been an uninterrupted outflow of specie to the stock markets and bondholders of the great financial centers of the German States.

The long-vexed question of supremacy between Omaha and Council Bluffs is set at rest forever. A Louisville, Ky., paper says that Mr. W. F. Clark has telegraphed the agent of the Union Pacific Railroad in Omaha that all questions as to the location of the principal offices have been determined, and the decision will not be changed. Whereat there is great mourning in Council Bluffs, for a city goeth to its long home.

There is a bloodthirsty young man in New York who seeks to avenge the outrages of a drunken father upon a meek mother, not by the violent process of young Walworth, but through the mild and pacific means of fine lead-filings, or odd ends of sulphur matches, slyly steeped in coffee and beer. This young candidate for the gallows avers, that his mother has told him she frequently done this sort of thing—there's no harm in it.

A Mother's Home.—The most perfect home I ever saw was in a little house, into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars served for a year's living of father, mother and three children. But the mother was a creator of home; her relations with her children were the most beautiful I have ever seen; even a dull and uncommon place man was lifted up and caused to do work for souls, by the atmosphere which the woman created; every inmate of her house involuntary looked into her face for the key-note of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rose bud or clover leaf which, in spite of her hard housework, she always found time to put by our plates at breakfast, down to the essay or story she has on hand to be read or discussed in the evening there was no intermission of her influence. She has always been and always will be my ideal of a mother, wife, homemaker. If to her quick brain, loving heart, and exquisite tact had been added the appliances of wealth and the enlargements of wider culture hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it is the best I have seen. It is more than twenty years since I crossed its threshold. I do not know whether she is living or not. But, as I see house after house in which fathers and mothers and children are dragging out their lives in a haphazard alternation of listless routine and unpleasant collision, I always think with a sigh of that poor little cottage by the sea shore, and of the woman who was the "light thereof," and I find in the faces of many men and children, as plainly written, and as sad to see, as in the newspaper columns of "Personal," "Wanted—a Home."—*From "Talks of [illegible] about Home Matters."*

An Open Letter to H. W. Scott.

My Unfortunate Old Friend: If your open letter to me of the 3d instant, published in the *Bulletin*, was intended for any other purpose than to show your power of raillery and make a display of your ability as a racy letter writer, it must have been to impress the public with the belief that I assume to be a very good man, and that I have been a chronic office seeker and office holder pretty much all of my life. You err when you say I assume to be "a model full of moral and political virtue." I did not assume any such thing. I have never made any very large pretentions to the higher virtues. You misunderstood me. I said that if a comparison were to be instituted between the ring and myself I did not believe that I would lose anything by the comparison, either in political consistency or moral rectitude. I am unable to see how that was assuming any very large degree of morality or virtue, for it seems to me that I might be quite a bad man and then not lose anything in that comparison. You say I have failed to diagnosticate my case. Perhaps I have, for I accept the common opinion that one is not near so capable of diagnosticating his own case as he is the case of another. Hippocrates, I believe it was, one of the early fathers of medicine,—who taught that much could be learned relative to the condition of the sick by carefully studying the countenance. His attention was more particularly directed to the subject of prognosis. It is now well established, however, among medical writers that a careful study of the countenance not only enables the physician to prognosticate his case, but also to diagnosticate it. Having been a practicing physician for nearly thirty years, I have given the subject of diagnosis a very careful study, and while I am prepared to admit that I may be mistaken in my own case, it is scarcely possible that I can err in yours. Yours has given me much solicitude. I have watched your symptoms with a great deal of care. The eye is said to reflect the human soul; it is a sort of barometer by which we become acquainted with the moral condition of men. I have formed my diagnosis. Your disease is not a physical, but a moral one. The case shows great moral obliquity; eyes "perturbed," wander when you talk to your old friends, don't present that open, frank countenance so characteristic of your earlier days; facial symptoms bad. Indeed these symptoms have become so manifest that those inexperienced in diagnosis have frequently noticed it. It is a serious malady. "Balmy emollients and soothing embrocations" will do you no good. Homeopathy will not touch your case. Hydropathy will not wash it out. I could prescribe for it, but I forbear, for it is well understood by medical men that disease is difficult of cure while the sick person continues to be surrounded by a pestiferous atmosphere, while the cause of the disease is constantly acting upon the subject. It is so in all maladies of a moral as well as of a physical nature. Men of good character, of great promise, of fine culture and high moral instinct, sometimes become surrounded by corrupt influences, by an immoral atmosphere. It insidiously, stealthily and almost imperceptibly enters into all the ramifications of their moral nature, poisons it, corrupts it, debauches it, until all the moral faculties become insensible, and like the man who has some slow disease that is gradually but surely carrying him to the tomb, the patient does not realise his situation until he is past recovery. My friend, the prognosis in your case is most unfavorable. Nothing will restore you unless you change your locality and seek some healthier atmosphere. By these means, and a rigid exercise of the moral faculties, you may be restored to your former health and vigor.

You say I "have plied the trade of politics sedulously, for whatever was in it, and have done reasonably well at that."

It is true that the good people of Washington county chose me, for ten consecutive years, as their representative to the Legislature, and if these honors were the result of plying the trade of politics, or if in securing these honors resort was had to any dishonorable means, or anything was done to which the most rigid moralist could except, then, my unfortunate friend, you were *particeps criminis* in the matter; for you did a very large amount of the plying for nearly all those years of service. You were one of my warmest friends—one of my greatest admirers. It may have been your "sedulous" plying that gave me such great success, for there was scarcely any opposition to me during "that almost lifelong office hunting." It may have been that great influence that you have of late ascribed to me that secured such uninterrupted success for so long a time. Or, finally, it may have been on account of those extraordinary qualities you say I now assume. Pardon my weakness for believing the latter to be the cause of my "not losing my grip"—my holding on so well. I am led to this conclusion because I know you to be a man of great erudition, of profound wisdom and extraordinary discriminating powers, and you were regarded at that time as one who would not bestow praise upon any one you believed did not deserve it. Now, my dear old friend, read the following, which you heartily endorsed. It was before you ran after "strange gods," before you lost your last, your moral grip. You will find it in the Oregonian of April 9th, 1866:

> Hon. Wilson Bowlby.—The *Statesman* publishes an article on the late Union State Convention, from which we extract the following in relation to Dr Bowlby. We have known Dr Bowlby personally and intimately for years, and are therefore prepared to heartily endorse what the *Statesman* says of him: "We labored for Dr. Bowlby's nomination, as the first consideration of the Convention after the adoption of a platform of sound, vital principles. We have seen the man thoroughly tried and tempted by all the inside workings of a political Convention, and we must say that we have never found a purer, more upright and thoroughly honorable man, in all our experience. He is above all price. Under a plain and unpretending exterior is concealed the jewel of incorruptibility. He is a man that those who know him will fight for him against any and all odds. When the Union party of Oregon learn to confide their leadership to such men as Wilson Bowlby of Washington county they will have learned to honor and respect the noble principles which made the party strong, triumphant and honorable."

Now I was never so foolish as to believe that I was as free from faults as the *Statesman* and you declared me to be. But I believe that I am about as good now as I was then. Have not changed at all in relation to politics, men or morals. When we became acquainted at Forest Grove, you were looked upon as a young man of great promise. You struggled hard and under adverse circumstances to get an education. You were entitled to and received a great deal of credit and commendation for your indomitable energy and perseverance. You were likewise considered a moral and religious youth. Soon after our acquaintance, there grew up between us the most intimate relations. I was your senior by a number of years. I took the liberty to counsel and advise you. Frequently have I impressed upon your mind the great truth that morality was the foundation of all true greatness, and that if a young man wished to succeed in life, he must settle himself securely upon this great truth and allow no consideration to shake him from his steadfastness, and then, in time, the goal of his ambition would be reached. And I will add that no one aside from my own connection had so much of my confidence and esteem, and no one whose success in life I more earnestly desired. You became the editor of the Oregonian. For several years you maintained your independence of character, your frankness of expression. You assailed every political wrong, denounced every corrupt appointment. When in '66, J. H. Mitchell and his corrupt satellites undertook to override the will of the people of this county by packing the primaries, your moral sensibilities revolted and you sent for the Forest Grove office hunter and solicited him to become the standard bearer of the Republican party of the State. You fought manfully for the right, and worked with a will to rebuke the perpetrators of that fraud, which, by the way, was the beginning of the present dissatisfaction. You became the admiration of the Republican party, and although your modesty will not allow you to admit how you became entrenched in the hearts of the people of this State, and your chagrin that you have fallen in their estimation, yet it is even so.

There was then, as now, a class of politicians in the State who made politics a matter of trade. They had no well settled convictions of right. They were ready to go with any faction or party who were most likely to succeed. They were called the "mercenary brigade." You denounced them as disturbers of the harmony of the party as "sappers and miners" of the great living principles of republicanism, as a corroding ulcer on the body politic. You and I agreed in relation to these men. Up to the time you received your appointment as Collector of Customs, you and I walked hand in hand in the same path. You then diverged from that path. I kept it straight along. You gravitated to that class of men to whom I have just referred. I refused to gravitate, if you will allow the expression. Some of them you have in your employ. The most of them have become your counsellors, your advisers and fast friends. They, with others of like character constitute the "ring"—a political close corporation, "whose very touch is pollution, and whose communication is moral death." It has debased every thing with which it has come in contact. Its demoralizing, contaminating influences are felt all over the State. You have allied yourself to it; you call it the Republican party, and then in the generosity of your heart you denounce in unmeasured terms as "soreheads," "disorganizers and bolters" those who refuse to bow to its dictations or obey its behests. And the politics, and the inspiration, and all the living principle that has been in it for some time past can be concentrated into one thought, and object, namely, the election of J. H. Mitchell to the United States Senate, the sustaining of his bad life and getting office from him, the most corrupt politician, in my humble opinion, that ever claimed the confidence and support of an intelligent and free people; a man whose youthful ambition and lust for power have done more for the last few years to create dissension in the Republican party, destroy its adhesive qualities, and break its power in the State, than everything else combined. What was done in '66 has been repeated, and, I am sorry to say, with your approbation and co-operation.

You say I have not lost my grip, nor let go of anything that I could hold on to. That is true, my wayward child. I stand just where you and I stood a few years ago, holding on with a steadfast grip to those great moral and political truths which you and I espoused when in earlier days we "met and held sweet counsel together." No, no, I have lost my grip on nothing except upon that "office of emolument" and upon you, and I can assure you that I parted with both most reluctantly—the first because it was a pretty good thing, and I instinctively hold on to anything that is good. I had been a Republican ever since the organization of the party. I had used what little influence I had to build it up and strengthen it. I was broken down in health, and my friends thought, and I did not disagree with them, that if long service in and fidelity to party entitled one to office, I ought to have one. I received the one from which I have just retired, and held it a little less than four years, and it is the only one I ever sought, and the only one that could be called one of emolument I ever held, and I was sorry that you, in your effort to be witty, used language implying that I had held office of profit nearly all my days. I presume I could have retained my office by making a "departure," by toadying to J. H. Mitchell, by allying myself with the ring. There is not an office in the gift of the people, or the President of the United States, that would tempt me for a moment to do such a thing.

I lost my grip on you because—well, I will not use the figure, for that would be naughty toward an old friend. I will just say you slipped out of my hands. I am sorry that it is so.

I do not know just what style you will call this letter. Part of it is not *my* style, but your letter suggested it. You may call it the "good little boy style," the Paul to his son Timothy style, or anything you please, and it is all the same to me.

In what I have said I have had no reference to your private character. With that I have nothing to do—know nothing about it. You are the architect of your own character, your own fortune. You have sadly disappointed your old friends. You have chosen your own course, and time alone will tell whether it was a wise choice or not.

As for myself, I prefer to stand where I have always stood, and in retrospecting my life I can say most seriously that, in all my running to and fro seeking office, there is not one act of mine for which I have a single regret, not one wrong that I have intentionally perpetrated upon any human being.

W. BOWLBY.

Puget Sound Correspondence.

SEATTLE, June 13, 1872.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

It seems to be the intention of the people of Seattle, notwithstanding the time-honored and general custom of all loyal Americans to celebrate the birthday of National independence, to allow the day to pass without the waving of a banner or the burning of gunpowder—something a little singular when we consider the importance of this port. At other ports, however, we believe the day will be properly celebrated. At Port Townsend, there are to be given three balls on the night of the Fourth. We understand, also, that the people of Port Madison will celebrate.

IMMIGRANTS

Are constantly arriving here from all parts of the Eastern and Western States, principally from the latter. Quite a number reached here last week by the *North Pacific* from Victoria, they having come up on the steamer *Prince Alfred* to that place. Consequently the country is fast filling up, and good farms are being cleared in almost every locality where it is at all practicable. On the Snoqualmie river, Cedar and Green rivers, comparatively large settlements have been formed, while on the Skagit river and Snohomish, the number of farmers is rapidly increasing; and also on Fidalgo and other islands to the north of us, evidences of civilization are everywhere present—the vanguard of a heavy population whose labors will be rewarded by plenty and prosperity, for no country offers more plentiful inducements to those who are content to earn their bread by the labor of their hands.

It may be of interest to a class of your readers, to notice the construction of a fine Congregational church in this city, at the present time. It will, when completed, be one of the finest edifices of the kind on the Sound. We learn it has been erected principally by the exertions of the ladies of that denomination, whose efforts in that behalf are meeting with most gratifying and satisfactory results. On last evening they held a festival in the Pavilion here, for the purpose of completing this building (which only requires to be plastered, seated and carpeted, when it will be ready for occupancy), which was largely attended and well patronized by our liberal hearted citizens.

Mr. C. E. Burrows, of Portland, was in this city last week, and effected arrangements whereby gas works are to be erected here. He took stock in the organization amounting to $13,000, leaving only $12,000 for the business men of the place to subscribe, which sum was soon made up. The City Council has passed all necessary ordinances, and title, etc. There is abundant demand here for gas light to amply repay the expense of the erection of the works, and to ensure its being a safe and remunerative enterprise.

Owing to an overstocked market in San Francisco, the Seattle Coal Company have partially suspended operations for the present, though vessels are now loading at their wharf for that port. It is the intention of the company to resume work as soon as present obstacles are removed. The coal from here is acknowledged to be the very best in the market, and the principal trouble lies in the fact that the cost of getting coal from the mine to salt water is so great that other companies are enabled to undersell them and yet leave a fair margin, while this company would lose money at the same rates. It is thought by some that a track will be built from their present wharf to Lake Washington, thus cutting off the route by Lake Union and the portage. This would save a great present expenditure, and place the Seattle Coal Company on an equal footing with other companies.

No scandalous event or development has so excited general interest and comment as that recent[illegible] charged against Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Senator from Oregon. It is the absorbing topic and theme of all who take any interest in the politics of Oregon, or who were acquainted with Mr Mitchell. As in all instances of like nature, some think these infamous and truly disgraceful charges are wholly false—base fabrications, formed merely for partisan objects, and a wish to forever blight the future hopes and political aspirations of Mr Mitchell. There are others who think his explanation of these shameful charges only the more deeply settle him in the mire of his own guilt; that it had been a wiser, better policy to have said nothing than to make an explanation so transparent, weak and abortive. At best his fair name is tarnished, and his reputation damaged, irretrievably, hopelessly. Those here who were personally acquainted with him express the greatest regret that such a disgraceful and appalling revelation should have been made concerning him.

Following are the vessels now in port, and to arrive within a short time:

Schooner *D. S. Williams* from San Francisco, with assorted merchandise, for Seattle. She is now loading lumber at Freeport, for San Francisco.

Bark *[illegible]* arrived here from San Francisco on Sunday last, in ballast. Will sail for that port early next week laden with coal.

Brig *Perpetua* arrived on Saturday with assorted freight for Seattle. Loading with lumber at Yesler's Mill, Seattle. Will sail within a few days for San Francisco.

Brig *[illegible]* arrived at Steilacoom on Saturday from San Francisco. After leaving a portion of her cargo, general merchandise, there, she reached here on Wednesday morning with freight for this place. Will load with coal here for San Francisco some time next week.

Barks *[illegible]* and *[illegible]* are now on the way to this port, most probably in ballast, for either lumber or coal.

NEW TO-DAY.

ESTHER

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN

June 17, 19 and 21,

At Oro Fino Theater.

Tickets for sale by J. K. Gill & Co., M. Gray, G. A. Steel & Co., S. [illegible] & Co., [illegible], W. K. [illegible]

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES OF THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY will give a

Strawberry Festival

AND

APRON FAIR,

AT THEIR CHAPEL, cor. YAMHILL and SEVENTH STS.

On Wednesday Evening, June 18, 1873.

jel7 2t

Amusements.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES OF TRINITY CHURCH WILL HOLD

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL

At the Skating Rink,

TUESDAY, JUNE 17th.

Doors open from 2 till 5 P. M., and at 7½ in the evening.

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1776. 1873.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

NINETY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF OUR

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE!

THE CITIZENS OF PORTLAND INTEND CELEBRATING the coming anniversary of American Independence by a

GRAND PARADE,

AN ORATION,

AND

A Grand Display of Fireworks!

In the evening, together with festivities suited to the proper commemoration of this time honored occasion, and extend a cordial invitation to their fellow citizens throughout this State and Washington Territory to unite with them in celebrating the coming

FOURTH OF JULY!

All Associations, Societies, or other organized bodies, desirous of participating on this occasion, will please notify the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on or before the first of July, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their reception and entertainment.

A Full Programme

Of the exercises of the day will shortly be published.

By order of the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

je[illegible]

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THURSDAY May 1st, the steamer

E. N. COOKE

Will LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 A. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.—connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE

Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.

Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 8:15 A. M., connecting at Canemah with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday.

THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co. at REDUCED RATES.

All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE.

Freight received until 5 P. M.

J. D. BILES, Agent.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S

NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.

FOR KALAMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

FOR MONTICELLO, WESTPORT and CATHLAMET—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President

W. R. T. CO.'S

STEAMER

GOV. GROVER!

WILL LEAVE FLANDER'S WHARF EVERY

Monday and Thursday Morning

At 6 o'clock,

FOR CORVALLIS

AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

Freight and Passage at REDUCED RATES. No wastage or breaks.

B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't.

W. R. T. Co's Notice.

From and after this date

THE STEAMER "VANCOUVER"

WILL CONNECT WITH THE "GOV. GROVER" at ALBANY, and carry freight and passengers to all points between Albany and Harrisburg.

B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't W. R. T. Co.

STEAMER CALLIOPE

For the Lower Columbia Trade!

THE STEAMER CALLIOPE will leave the American Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday Morning at 7 o'clock, for the Lower Columbia, touching at all way landings. Returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage apply on board.

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Vancouver and Portland Packet!

THE STEAMER CARRIE, J. C. KINGSLEY Master, will make DAILY trips between Vancouver and Portland. Sundays excepted. Leave Vancouver at 8 A. M., returning leave Portland at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] from foot of Alder street. For freight or passage apply on board.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE, JUST [illegible]

GILROY WOOL BAGS 40 x 90.

HEWETT, WILSON & CO.

1,000 Pounds Strawberries,

AT

C. M. MARTIN'S

TO-DAY

Below Market Price.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship

AJAX

FRED BOLLES, Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above port

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1873

At 6 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Nanaimo, Victoria, Ft. Wrangle and Sitka.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES, Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

FRIDAY, JUNE 27th, 1873,

At 6 o'clock P. M.

Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

From Coos Bay for San Francisco

THE STEAMER

EASTPORT,

GEO. PATON, ...Captain,

Will leave COOS BAY for SAN FRANCISCO, on or about the

1st and 15th of Each Month.

Has SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS. For freight or passage apply to

F. SCHUITER, Agent, Coos Bay.

D. BEADLE, Agent, San Francisco.

jel6d6m

Watches and Jewelry.

L. C. Henrichsen & Co.,

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS!

109 First St.,

Offer a complete assortment of

Diamonds and Jewelry,

Gold and Silver Watches,

and SILVERWARE

Boots & Shoes.

PACIFIC

BOOT & SHOE STORE

S. W. CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL SELL, FOR CASH, of California [illegible]

Ladies' First Quality, 16-thread Lasting Kid Foxed Balmorals.........$3 50

Former price $5 00.

Ladies' Second Quality 16-thread Lasting Kid Foxed Balmorals.........$1 75

Former price, $2 50.

		Old Price.
Misses' First Quality, do..........	$2 00	$2 50
" Second Quality, do..........	1 50	2 00
Children's First Quality..........	1 50	2 00
" Second Quality..........	1 25	1 50

GEO. A. PEASE.

Millinery Goods.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY!

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

All the Latest Styles

And everything pertaining to the business on hand

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER,

SOLD LOW, CHEAPER THAN EVER, to suit the times. Drop in and judge for yourself, at

P. VAN FRIDACH'S,

No. 79 DEKUM'S BUILDING, FIRST ST.

EUGENE SEMPLE,

GENERAL BROKER AND LAND AGENT.

BONDS, STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

COLLECTIONS & INVESTMENTS MADE FOR PARTIES ABROAD.

AGENT FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ALL KINDS OF FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

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[illegible] and the public generally invited to call and inspect the new VIEWS OF THE CITY [illegible] No pictures taken on Sunday.

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AUCTION SALE[illegible] OF REAL ESTATE, GROC[illegible] [illegible] AND [illegible]

Sale Days—Wednesday [illegible]

At Private Sal[illegible]

Large [illegible] of GROC[illegible] LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON [illegible] To parties declining [illegible] will Purchase Second Hand Fur[illegible]

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Regular and Peremptory [illegible]

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REAL ESTATE

GENERAL MERCHA[illegible]

I will sell at my Auction [illegible] WEDNESDAY, JUNE [illegible]

Real E[illegible]

Lot numbered Eight (8) [illegible] ington street, corner of [illegible] NEW STOREHOUSE, [illegible]

STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, [illegible]

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, [illegible] Terms, one-half cash, [illegible] interest at the rate of 10 per [illegible]

Groceri[illegible]

200 bxs C. O. SOAP, 50 bxs FANCY SOAP, 50 bxs HERRING, 25 bxs MUSTARD, 125 kgs S. I. SUGAR.

A. B. RICHA[illegible]

MUTUAL INSURAN[illegible] OF SAN FRA[illegible]

FIRE AND MARIN[illegible]

Capital [illegible]

JOHN H. [illegible] GEO. H. HOWARD [illegible] CHAS. R. STORY [illegible] N. B. EDDY [illegible] H. H. BIGELOW [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED [illegible]

J. H. [illegible]

A FINE ASSO[illegible] Single and [illegible]

Buggy, Team and [illegible]

SADDLES, [illegible]

SANTA CRUZ HAR[illegible]

NEW WILSON [illegible]

Rock River Pap[illegible]

FELT RO[illegible]

Prepared Pl[illegible] SHEATHING and [illegible]

REGALIAS AND [illegible]

MASONIC BOOKS [illegible]

THE OLDEST A[illegible] DR. HUF[illegible]

SWISS STOMAC[illegible]

AGENTS W[illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS [illegible] $2 000 to $3,[illegible] Can be secured [illegible] HENRY WARD BEECHER, [illegible] HARRIET [illegible] Write for particulars to J. B. FORD & CO.

STAR LINE

VESSELS DISPATCHED ON DAY [illegible]

The Brig KOLOA Will follow the [illegible]

MARGARET CROCKARD [illegible]

The Daily [illegible]

TUESDAY MORNING, [illegible]

CIT[illegible]

Broke Open.—A large [illegible] ing to the office of the Po[illegible] Front street, was broken open [illegible] person, and a portion of the [illegible] An entrance was effected [illegible] the office, and a hole [illegible] side of the safe. The small [illegible] usually contained the mo[illegible] Luckily for the owners, but [illegible] for the burglar, only a [illegible] the efforts made to get into [illegible] valuable papers were taken [illegible] scattered about the floor of [illegible] known at present, none of the [illegible]

Departed.—The steamer [illegible] for San Francisco [illegible] George Weller and [illegible] Dimon, James R. Moses, [illegible] Katie Ward, Mrs Mary W[illegible] Miss Lizzie Boise, G. M. L[illegible] McCormick, E. F. Cunningham [illegible] Moore and wife, M. Lauer [illegible] wife, Dr Greenleaf, [illegible] Edes, Mrs Lyons, [illegible] Terry, Dr Greenleaf [illegible] W Ayres, J H S Brown, [illegible]

The New Organ.—The [illegible] for Trinity Church is [illegible] will be ready for service by [illegible]

I. O. O. F.—Spring[illegible] ing of Hassalo Lodge No. 15 [illegible]

Court [illegible]

U. S. Circuit Court [illegible]

On motion of C. A. Dol[illegible] admitted to practice.

Estelle King vs Mary M [illegible]

J. J. Curry, a native of E[illegible] citizenship.

Adjourned until next Monday [illegible]

Caroline Vautier vs Fran[illegible]

Chas Warren vs C. C. Wa[illegible]

W. S. Ladd vs A. Myers [illegible]

Ladd & Tilton vs A. Myer[illegible]

Levi Ankeny vs Multnoma[illegible]

A. Meier vs Mrs C. Levy [illegible]

State vs Wm Marshall [illegible]

Sarah J. Meagher vs J. [illegible]

Susan A. Brownell vs F. [illegible]

State vs E. J. Taylor—Gr[illegible]

David G. Fraser vs L. Bea[illegible]

Court adjourned to convene [illegible] morning at 9 o'clock.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1873.

CITY.

BROKE OPEN.—A large Kittridge safe belonging to the office of the Portland Saw Mill, on Front street, was broken open by some unknown [illegible], and a portion of the contents taken out. An entrance was effected through the window of the office, and a hole opened through the rear side of the safe. The small wooden box which usually contained the money was abstracted. Fortunately for the owners, but equally unfortunate for the burglar, only about $15 in coin rewarded the efforts made to get into the safe. A number of valuable papers were taken out of the safe, and [illegible] about the floor of the office. So far as [illegible] at present, none of these are missing. Further than the actual damage done to the safe, the result proved a "water haul," the burglars scarcely making wages for the time expended, to say nothing of the risk incurred. For the benefit of the [illegible] nefarious fraternity we will state that business men are not generally in the habit of leaving on [illegible] large sums of money in their safes, especially when the banks are so convenient. Thieves who "break through and steal" run all the risks of [illegible], and have to take the chances of getting nothing for their pains.

DEPARTED.—The steamer *Oriflamme* sailed last evening for San Francisco with the following passengers: George Weller and wife, Abram Fitzgerald, Mrs Captain Ingram, Colonel E Wood, C [illegible], James R Morse, Miss Kennedy, Mrs [illegible] Ward, Mrs Mary Whipple, Mr Bolnstein, Miss Lizzie Boise, G M LaPort, G Tiffany, Dr McCormick, E P Cunningham, W K Quoon, L A [illegible] and wife, M Luper, Walter Moffett and wife, Dr Greenleaf, Mrs D A Lancaster, George A [illegible], Mrs Lyons, Mrs Dr Weller, J Blair, Mrs [illegible], Dr Greenleaf and wife, Charles H Hall, H [illegible], J H S Brown, Kong Ye Lung, A Bush.

THE NEW ORGAN.—The work on the new organ for Trinity Church is so near completion that it will be ready for service by to-morrow evening. On [illegible] evening a grand rehearsal will be held at the Church, for the first concert of the [illegible], which is to be given in the course of a week or so.

I. O. O. F.—Special meeting. A special meeting of [illegible] Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., will be held this [illegible] evening at 8 P. M., for the purpose of conferring degrees. Brethren in good standing [illegible] to attend. By order of the N. G.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[illegible] ever.

[illegible] weather.

[illegible] is declining.

[illegible] to-morrow.

[illegible] muster on the O. S. Co.'s wharf.

[illegible] the beautiful Queen," this evening.

[illegible]—the billiard tournament.

The U. S. District Court will convene this morning.

[illegible] will convene this morning at 9 o'clock.

[illegible] will last one week from to-morrow [illegible].

[illegible] are happy—street cars are again on the [illegible].

The [illegible] is still lying at the foot of [illegible] street.

[illegible] was visited yesterday—the Judge being off [illegible].

[illegible] quantities of agricultural implements are being [illegible] to Lewiston.

The Board of [illegible] will meet at the Police Court room on [illegible].

The prospects are favorable for a rowing and sailing regatta on the Fourth of July.

Nation & Co. will soon be ready to turn out work from their new stove factory on the east side of the river.

It is reported that Mr. Levi Ankeny of Lewiston has [illegible] of his entire interest to a gentleman of this city.

The Sportsman's Club met on Saturday evening, but [illegible] without the transaction of any [illegible].

The brig *W. H. Meyer* is loading with lumber at the lower saw mill. She will go down the [illegible] in a few days.

The last [illegible] of machinery for the ice [illegible] arrived on the *Oriflamme*. The factory will be in full operation in a few days.

The dirt train on the west side is again running. [illegible] was hauled off a few days last week in [illegible] of the steam paddy getting out of [illegible].

Rev. Geo. Burton has taken charge of the pulpit [illegible] by Rev. Dr. Nevius, and will have [illegible] as rector of the church on the 1st of July. The Rev. Mr. Babcock will take Mr. [illegible]'s place at the Bishop Scott Grammar School.

AMUSEMENTS.

This evening, the beautiful and impressive cantata of Esther will be produced at Oro Fino Theater, under the leadership of Prof. McGibeny. Rehearsals have been held regularly for the last month, and a degree of proficiency attained in the rendition of the respective solos and choruses, not discreditable to professional musicians. Costumes appropriate, and the proper scenic effects have been obtained by Prof. McGibeny with much [illegible] and considerable outlay. About 70 artists will take part in the choruses, which are to be accompanied with a full orchestra. The solos have been intrusted to a number of the best amateur vocalists in the city, and the many persons who participate in the production of this cantata, comprise a very large proportion of the musical talent of Portland. Great pains and much time have been expended in training and preparing, and the present proficiency of the singers have been accomplished by thorough and persistent [illegible]. Musically and financially the cantata [illegible] to be successful. This cantata will be [illegible] on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday [illegible] respectively of the present week.

FESTIVALS.

Mr. L. H. Love, of Oregon, arrived at San Francisco yesterday, overland from the East.

[illegible] evening the ladies of Trinity church will [illegible] strawberry and ice cream festival at the [illegible] rink. These choice delicacies of the season will be served up in great profusion by fair [illegible], while the East Portland band, that have [illegible] volunteered for the evening, will enliven the occasion by some of their sweetest [illegible]

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

MONDAY, June 16, 1873.

On motion of C. A. Dolph, O. P. Bell was admitted to practice.

Selby et al. vs South Portland Real Estate Association; by consent, cause placed on docket and demurrer to complaint set for hearing on Monday next.

Estelle King vs Mary M. Harrower et al.; on [illegible] of complaint cause dismissed.

J. J. Curry, a native of England, admitted to citizenship.

Adjourned until next Monday.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, J.

Caroline Vauteer vs Samuel Sykes et al.—Decree on prayer of complainant and in accordance with stipulation.

Chas. Warren vs C. C. Way et al.—Decree entered.

W. S. Ladd vs A. Myers et al.—Demurrer to complaint overruled by consent, and defendant allowed until Monday next to answer.

Ladd & Tilton vs A. Myers—Same order as the last.

Levi Ankeny vs Multnomah county—Demurrer to complaint overruled and defendant allowed until next Wednesday to answer.

A. Meier vs. Mrs. C. Levy—Cause dismissed.

State vs Wm. Marshall—Order refunding balance of deposit after deducting costs of prosecution.

Sarah J. Meagher vs J. J. Meagher—Motion for alimony and motion to make complaint more definite and certain; motion to make complaint more specific sustained in part, and motion for alimony taken under advisement. Defendant allowed until Thursday to answer.

Jeremiah Griffin admitted to citizenship.

Wa Kee & Co. vs J. L. Hallett—Motion to make complaint more definite and certain sustained in part and plaintiff allowed until Tuesday to answer.

Susan A. Brownell vs. P. A. Brownell—Defendant to pay $50 to Clerk within one week, and allowed until Saturday to plead to answer.

State vs E. J. Taylor—Grand Jury presented, "not a true bill," and defendant discharged and bondsmen exonerated.

David G. Frazer vs L. Besser et al.—Motion to open up judgment denied.

Court adjourned to convene again on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

CITY ELECTION.

WARD.	MAYOR: Failing	McCraken	Semple	POLICE JUDGE: Risley	Denny	Dodge	TREASURER: Buckingham	Lau[illegible]	Bleeh[illegible]	ASSESSOR: Goo[illegible]	Oatman	Kelly	D[illegible]: [illegible]	Garland	TOTAL VOTE
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	574	554	42	551	[illegible]	87	418	421	82	[illegible]	509	817
Second	251	298	[illegible]	264	328	[illegible]	275	[illegible]	16	284	[illegible]	28	244	[illegible]	619
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	516	385	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	751
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	148	951	[illegible]	110	420	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	847	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maj'y	[illegible]		[illegible]		118			[illegible]		64				[illegible]	

COUNCILMEN:

FIRST WARD—George Hoyt, [illegible]; L. P. W. Quimby, 254; H. L. Herman, 109. Hoyt's majority, 11.
SECOND WARD—John Catlin, [illegible]; J. H. Lyon, [illegible]; J. A. Blanchard, 17. Lyon's majority, 44.
THIRD WARD—E. J. Northrup, [illegible]; L. Besser, [illegible]; T. J. Bulger, 18. Besser's majority, 44.

EAST PORTLAND ELECTION.

The municipal election in East Portland resulted as follows:

RECORDER.

R. E. Bybee, 121; J. A. Newell, 128. Newell's majority, 7.

TREASURER.

W. S. Gordon, 137; Kirk Sheldon, 116. Gordon's majority, 21.

ASSESSOR.

O. M. Barnard, 216. No opposition.

COUNCILMEN.

FIRST WARD—*Long Term*—Cyrus Buckman, 61. *Short Term*—P. W. Severson, 63.

SECOND WARD—*Long Term*—J. S. M. Van Cleave, 63; S. F. Kerns, 62. VanCleave's majority, 1.

Short Term—John Kenworthy, 59; B. Pape, 61. Pape's majority, 2.

THIRD WARD—*Long Term*—Jas. B. Stephens, 42; G. Tibbetts, 20. Stephen's majority, 22.

Short Term—A. J. Hoyt, 61. No opposition.

Messrs. Bybee, Gordon, Barnard, Buckman, Severson, Kerns, Pape, Tibbetts and Hoyt were the regular Republican nominees; the other gentlemen named were on the Citizen's ticket.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees for East Portland met last evening at the usual hour.

Members present—Garrigan, McMillen, Stephens and VanCleave.

President Hawthorne not being present, on motion Mr. VanCleave took the Chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Committee on Streets and Public Property submitted their report in relation to the vacation of a certain portion of the Powell's valley road. The Committee reported by resolution. The resolution was read and adopted.

President Hawthorne appeared and took his seat.

Mr. VanCleave moved that the Board resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the city election. The returns were examined, and the results declared, after which the Board adjourned.

NEW BOOKS AT THE LIBRARY.

The following rare, old, and valuable standard works have been added to the Portland Library.

The Poetical Works of Mark Akenside.

The Beauties of the Bosphorus; by Miss Pardoe, author of The City of the Sultan, illustrated in a series of views of Constantinople and its environs, from original drawings by W. H. Bartlett.

A Concise History of Ancient Institutions, Inventions, and Discoveries in Science and Mechanic Art. Translated from the German of Beckman, 2 volumes.

The History of Maryland, from its first settlement in 1633 to the restoration in 1660, with a copious introduction, and notes and illustrations; by John Leeds Bozman. 2 volumes.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, what it is, with all the kinds, causes, symptoms, prognostics, and several cures of it, in three partitions, with their several sections, numbers and sub sections, philosophically, medically, historically, opened and cut up. Eighth edition.

The Canons and Decrees of the Sacred and Œcumenical Council of Trent, celebrated under the Pontiffs, Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV., translated by Rev. J. Waterworth, to which are prefixed essays on the external and internal history of the Council.

The Evidences of Christianity—a debate between Robert Owen, of New Lanark, Scotland, and Alexander Campbell, of Bethany College, Va., containing an examination of the "social system," and all the systems of skepticism of ancient and modern times; held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in April, 1829.

Select Essays on Love, &c., from the encyclopedia.

Hobbinol, or the Rural Games. A burlesque poem in blank verse, dedicated to the worst man in His Majesty's Dominions; by William Somerville, Esq., 1740.

Daniel DeFoe, His Life and Recently Discovered Writings, extending from 1716 to 1729; by William Lee 3 vols.

Franc. Petrarchæ Omnia Latina.

Barnabæ Itinerarium or Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England, in Latin and English meter; together with Bessie Balle; to which is now added (never before published) the ancient ballad of Chevy Chase, in Latin and English verse by Richard Braithwaite.

Acts and Monuments of Matters Most Special and Memorable Happening in the Church, with an universal history of the same, wherein is set forth at large the whole race and course of the Church from the primitive age to these later times of ours, with the bloody times, horrible troubles and great persecutions against the true martyrs of Christ, sought and wrought as well by heathen Emperors as now lately practiced by Romish prelates, especially in this realm of England and Scotland; by John Fox—3 vols., 1684.

The Olive Branch or Faults on Both Sides, Federal and Democratic—A Serious Appeal on the Necessity of Mutual Forgiveness and Harmony; by M. Carey.

The Life of Reginald Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, by his widow, with selections from his correspondence, unpublished poems and private papers, together with a journal of his tour in Norway, Sweden, Russia, Hungary and Germany—a history of the Cossacks; 2 vols.

The Everyday or Everlasting Calendar of Popular Amusements, Sports, Pastimes, Ceremonies, Manners, Customs and Events Incident to each of the Three Hundred and Sixty Five Days in Past and Present Times, forming a complete history of the year, months and seasons; by William Hone—4 vols., illustrated.

The Year Book of Daily Recreation and Information Concerning Remarkable Men and Manners, Times and Seasons, Solemnities and Merry-makings, Antiquities and Novelties; by William Hone.

Also Table Book by the same.

The Hymns of Callimachus, translated from the Greek into English verse, with explanatory notes, to which are added Select Epigrams and the Coma Berenices of the same author.

Six Hymns of Orpheus and Encomiums of Ptolemy, by Theocritus; by William Dodd, B. A., late of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1755.

A History of the Art of Printing, from Its Invention to Its Widespread Development in the Middle of the Sixteenth Century. Preceded by a Short Account of the Origin of the Alphabet, and of the Successive Methods of Recording Events before the Invention of Printing, by Noel Humphreys. Illustrated by 100 facsimiles in photo lithography.

Louise DeGuzman; par Octave Fere et D Saint Yves.

History of France; by M. Michelet. Translated by G. H. Smith, F. G. S.—2 vols.

Le Museum de Florence, ou Collections des Pierres Gravees Statues, Medailles et Peintures, Dessins et Grave; par F. A. David, aves des Explications Francaises; par E. Mulot.

A Monogram on Our National Song, by the Rev. Elias Nason, M. A.

Dictionary of Scientific Terms; by P. Austin Nuttall, LL. D.

Palace and Hovel, or Phases of London Life—being Personal Observations of an American in London, by Day and Night, with Graphic Descriptions of Royal and Noble Personages, Their Residences and Relations. Together with Vivid Illustrations of the Manners, Social Customs and Modes of Living of the Rich and the Reckless, the Destitute and the Depraved, in the Metropolis of Great Britain. With Valuable Statistical Information, Collected from the Most Reliable Sources; by Daniel Joseph Kerwan. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings.

Tales of the Good Woman. By a Doubtful Gentleman, otherwise James H. Spaulding. Edited by William I. Spaulding.

Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, by Madam Campan, First Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. 2 vols.

The Carpenter's New Guide. A Complete Book of Lines, for Carpentry and Joinery. Treating fully on Practical Geometry, Soffets, Groins, Niches, Roofs and Domes, and Containing a Great Variety of Original Designs, by Peter Nicholson.

If you want the woven wire bed, parlor and bedroom suits, the best spring and pure hair mattresses, go to Hurgren & Shindler.

The California Wheat Crop of '73.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* reviews the prospect for the coming harvest in California, and asserts that the yield for the present year will exceed that of '72, which was estimated at ten million centals for export. Notwithstanding the prolonged drouth in some of the most fertile valleys of Southern California, it regards the wheat crop throughout the State as beyond the point of danger from rust, blight, etc., and notes a steady improvement in most of the stands of grain, nearly up to the point of harvesting. We give a part of the article referred to. It seems to be carefully prepared, and as nearly authoritative as may be. The tabulated statement annexed is an epitome of information useful to our farming community. It is taken from the latest report of I. N. Hoag, Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

COUNTIES.	1872-3 Acres.	1872-3 Yield centals.	1873-4 Acres.	1873-4 Estim'd Yield.
Alameda	18,000	407,000	68,000	408,000
Butte	46,500	280,000	50,000	250,000
Colusa	100,000	600,000	115,000	517,000
Contra Costa	52 000	311,00	57,000	342,000
Eldorado	9,510	57,000	10,000	60,000
Fresno	10,500	74,000	10,000	70,000
Kern	5,000	35,000	5,000	17,000
Lake	4,000	19,000	4,000	24,000
Marin	2,000	11,000	3,000	21,000
Mendocino	7,000	35,000	9,000	96,000
Merced	200,000	1,400 000	250,000	875,000
Monterey	155,000	931,000	170,000	1,190,000
Napa	31,500	157,000	37,000	231,000
Placer	16,000	96,000	20,000	100,000
Sacramento	8 500	51,000	10,000	45,000
San Joaquin	180,000	1,303,000	225,000	1,012,000
San Mateo	35,000	210,000	35,000	210,000
Santa Clara	142,000	855,000	142,000	710,000
Santa Cruz	8,000	49,000	10,000	70,000
Shasta	7,500	46,000	10 000	50,000
Siskiyou	8 000	48,000	8,000	40,000
Solano	340,000	1,701,000	350,000	1,575,000
Sonoma	102 500	512,000	135,000	810,000
Stanislaus	340,000	2,125,000	400,000	1,290,000
Sutter	60,000	360,000	75,000	340,000
Santa Barbara	9,000	54,000	10,000	70,000
Tehama	60,000	360,000	65,000	325,000
Tulare	11,500	81,000	30,0 0	105,000
Tuolumne	5,000	30,000	6 000	36,000
Yolo	70 000	420,000	8 ,000	360,000
Yuba	15,000	80,000	13,000	58,000
Totals	2,114,000	12,701,000	2,418,000	11,184,000

The harvest prospects in Oregon are very favorable. There is a largely increased acreage sown to wheat in that State, and there has been no lack of moisture. The amount of wheat exported from the Pacific coast during the present harvest year will not, according to this showing, fall behind the amount exported last year. A difference of 20 ship loads, or putting the case with the greatest possible extremes, say 330 cargoes last year and 300 cargoes this year exported from this State, is not a very serious one; and it is quite possible that this difference may be bridged over financially by stiffer prices for wheat in '73.

A hardening tendency in the foreign wheat market has been observed for some time. The condition of the crops in various parts of Europe indicates a falling off in production this year. England alone will draw on other countries for not less than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. This coast can only supply a small part of this demand. On the whole, diminished production of breadstuffs in Europe this year will probably have the effect to stimulate prices, so that the returns realized by farmers here will be nearly as great as last year. The difference then would be in the greater amount of labor bestowed and the cost of seeding a much larger area. While the wheat growers are not coming out at the point anticipated at the setting in of the rainy season, they are coming out a long way ahead of a failure. There is not a State on the eastern side of the Rocky mountains which would produce a fair wheat crop with so small an amount of rain as that which has fallen this year on the wheat fields of California. This dry season has served further to demonstrate the fact that with all drawbacks this is the best wheat State in the Union.

We note in this connection a probable increase in the local consumption of wheat, barley and oats, growing out of the fact that the pastures dried up earlier this season than usual, and that even now the pinch is felt among graziers who are hunting for pastures in the mountains and in all the remote valleys of the interior. More than the usual amount of grain will be consumed this year in order to carry the cattle over in a tolerable condition to the next rainy season. The prices of cattle and sheep are falling rapidly. Even fat cattle have touched a low figure, while the owners of stock cattle, whose pastures have failed, will be at the mercy of buyers, or must make considerable outlay to carry their stock over.

All these facts tend to harden the local market for grain, while the effect of an increased foreign demand would be even more palpable. There are no evidences just now of a weak and falling grain market.

Columbian Engine Co. No. 3.—Special meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock.
AL. ZIEBER, Sec'y.

Willamette Engine Co. No. 1—Special monthly meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock.
J. K. MERCER, Secretary.

Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2.—Special meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock.
F. A. THOMSON, Secretary.

Tiger Engine Co. No. 5.—Special meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock at the hall of No. 4 Engine House. By order of the President.
O. P. MASON, Secretary.

"I say, Tom, that is a nobby suit you have on! I declare I've been trying to get something that will fit me to a dot, and that I can depend on to wear well. Where did you buy them?" "I was passing along First street, last week, and as I turned the corner of Washington street I noticed some fine clothes and furnishing goods. The attraction was so great that I stepped inside, and after selecting the material, I ordered what may be termed an elegant fitting suit. The place is Fishel & Roberts."

The public mind has been somewhat agitated with the Modoc war, an occasional marine or railway disaster, and the dull times, and the prospect of buying clothing at a figure not large enough to clean a man to the bedrock. The place has been found where you can buy men and boy's clothing, or gentlemen's furnishing goods, at the very lowest prices. It is at Bock & Waldman's, corner of Front and Washington street, where a full assortment of men and boys' clothing in the latest styles, can be selected from.

Habitual constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength, all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say one of *Parson's Purgative Pills* nightly for four or six weeks.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used to advantage where any Liniment is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used internally.

Farmers and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and in reply we would say, through the columns of the OREGONIAN, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results, that is also our experience.

Together pearls from [illegible] vases
Divers go down in deep places,
But of our mouths [illegible] and boys
Not pearls do [illegible]
Like these in beauty a mouth that shines
Made by the SOZODONT of view.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation of *Brown's Bronchial Troches* for the relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

Sufferers from coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, croup or whooping cough, will find relief in Dr. Wistar's *Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which has now been in use nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest.

If you want pure, fine liquors of any kind, go to E. D. Tyne's, northwest corner of Oak and First streets agent for the sale of Jessie Moore & Co's fine Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies of Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS FOR THE OREGONIAN.

Subscriptions to the DAILY and WEEKLY OREGONIAN may be remitted direct to the office by letter, or paid to the following agents:

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A. Wheeler	Shedds.
J. B. Morris, P. M	Sheridan.
H. S. Reed, P. M	Silverton.
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T. A. McBride	St. Helens.
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Jas. H. Koontz	Umatilla.
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West & Co	Westport.
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Washington Territory.

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Postmaster	Mount Idaho

"A friend in need is a friend indeed," and such a friend is *Helmbold's Buchu* to the unfortunate sufferer who has been sowing his wild oats. Warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits. Genuine has private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle. Directions accompany. Sold by all druggists. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

If *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman or woodsman should be without it. In fact it is needed wherever there is an ache, or sprain or cut or bruise or cough or cold.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. And all Bronchial and Pulmonary affections, carefully prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau of Paris, who used it with such astonishing efficacy in the hospitals of that city, as to attract the attention of the faculty to its wonderful merits.

It is now used here with like great efficacy, giving new life to many hopeless cases, relieving all.

Sold at $1 00 per Bottle or Six for $5 00.
JOHN NEWMAN & CO., Druggists, San Francisco,
Agents for Pacific Coast

NEW SEGAR EMPORIUM,
MASONIC TEMPLE ... THIRD STREET,
Next door to the Post Office.
SEGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, STATIONERY,
POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES, etc.
je1 DAN'L B. FOSTER

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATH
For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS
The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will remove the severest Cold. Also,
Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.
Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00. Warm baths, 50 cents.
LUDWIG WILHELM, Proprietor,
Wiegand's Old Stand,
Washington street, near Front.

IF YOUR WATCH IS OUT OF ORDER,
Hand it to
WOICKA,
No. 71 First street,
(NEXT TO LADD & TILTON'S BANK.)
Jewelry repaired promptly and satisfactorily, at moderate prices.

ARE YOU LAME?
With Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Partial Paralysis or Lame Back? Are you afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Cold, Cramps, Pleurisy, Pain in the Breast or Sides, or any internal or external aches or pains? If so, use the never failing family remedy, PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL. Price, small, fifty cents, large, one dollar. For sale by all druggists.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!
Cure Scrofulous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Scald Head, Sores, regulate your Bowels, invigorate your Liver, cure Fever and Ague, Constipation, Piles and Dyspepsia, with the Great Vegetable Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. Price, one dollar. For sale by all druggists.
A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists and Chemists,
a23d3p6m San Francisco, Sole Proprietors.

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at [illegible] o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST!
DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS!
OF ALL SIZES.
Call and See our Stock.
EVERDING & FARRELL,
[illegible] Front street.

Lime, Cement, Plaster and Hair
On hand and to arrive, at
COR. FRONT AND CLAY STS., PORTLAND
SANTA CRUZ LIME, ROSENDALE CEMENT, PLASTER and HAIR CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved paper.
C. CRICH, Agent.

Wants.

Wanted,
$2.500 TO $3,000 FOR ONE YEAR, on good real estate security. Address "C" Postoffice Box 307.
je6daw

Ten Thousand Dollars
WANTED.
I WILL PAY 1 PER CENT PER MONTH, QUARTERLY, IN COIN, FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS COIN, for two or three years, with the best of Real Estate Security.
Any person having money to let please address
je6tf J. L. PARRISH, Salem, Oregon.

To Let.

For Rent.
GOOD ROOMS AND OFFICES IN DEKUM'S BRICK building. Inquire of
DEKUM & BICKEL,
No. 58 First street, between Stark and Oak

Board and Lodging.
FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two Single Gentlemen can be obtained in a Private family. The rooms are in the Second Story. One room 13x17, and one 10x12. Location, one of the pleasantest in the city, on East Park, south of Main Street. Rooms let without board if desired. Address,
F, P. O. Box 241.
Portland, May 22, 1873. m22dtf

For Rent.
A BRICK STORE ROOM 25x100 FEET; also OFFICES in Second Story of Brick Building. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Furnished Rooms
To Rent.
S. E. COR. WASHINGTON AND FIFTH STS
CLEANEST IN TOWN.

For Sale.

Mill Property for Sale.
THE STEAM SAW-MILL ON THE MACADAMized Road, one mile south of Portland, with THREE ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Willamette river, will be sold at a very low figure and upon easy terms. Enquire of E. J. NORTHRUP,
je5dlm of Northrup & Thompson.

Hotel for Sale.
THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL of a Hotel, located in the city, for sale low for CASH, or will exchange the same for city property. Inquire of PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL.

A Tract of Land
FOR SALE,
CONSISTING OF 345 ACRES, 40 ACRES IMproved, most in Meadow, six acres in Orchard, containing varieties of Fruit; some upland and swale, the latter easily cleared; one hundred acres under fence. Also, a
Dwelling House, Well and Outbuildings.
The place is near Beaverton, easy of access from the city. Apply to J. C. KINGSLEY,
m161m 135 First street.

For Sale or Rent.
IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF CHEAP Lands should call on me before buying. I can accommodate them with large or small tracts, improved or otherwise, in this and adjoining counties. Terms easy. Two NEAT COTTAGES, conveniently located to business, and several SMALL FARMS, for rent.
Office, 148 Front street. P. A. MARQUAM.

ESTHER!
GOLD & SILVER LACE SPANGLES,
Trimmings, etc.
For sale by H. E. MORRICE, Masonic Temple.

ICE CREAM!
DURING THE SUMMER SEASON THE UNDERsigned will have on hand and make to order all kinds of
ICE CREAMS,
WATER ICES,
ROMAN PUNCH,
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE,
CAKES and TARTS of all descriptions
SWISS CHEESE,
RUSSIAN CAVIAR,
SARDELLEN, ETC.,
And the best and most complete stock of
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES
Wholesale or Retail.
ICE CREAM delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
ALISKY & HECELE,
PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY,
No 107 First street, opposite Post Office.

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE
AINSLIE & DAVIDSON,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES,
SHUTTERS BRACKETS, and ALL KINDS OF SCROLL SAWING,
HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE latest improved wood-working machinery for the manufacture of the above articles, can offer superior inducements to customers, and at San Francisco prices, at
Nicolais Bros' Mill.
Also, best quality of SEASONED CEDAR LUMBER, CEILING and RUSTIC MOULDINGS.
WOOD-TURNING in all its branches, Balusters, Newel Posts, Billiard Balls, Croquet Sets, etc., at
NICOLAIS BROS' MILL AND FACTORY,
Cor. Second and E Sts, Portland.

JANION & RHODES,
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
Wool Bags,
Wool Bags!
Grain Bags,
Grain Bags!

Sealed Proposals.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
PORTLAND, June 16, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. on the 16th day of July, 1873, for supplying at Portland, Oregon,
150 CORDS OAK WOOD,
20 CORDS FIR WOOD.
R. N. BATCHELDER,
Chief Quartermaster.
je16d6t

Notice to Firemen.

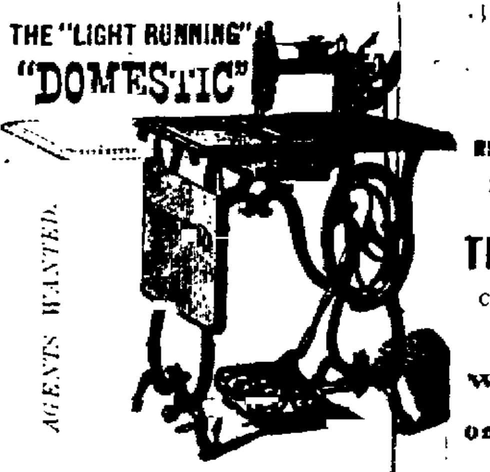
AT A SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY evening, June 12, 1873, by the Board of Foremen, the following order was made by said Board: That the Chief Engineer and Secretary of the Department were instructed to advertise in the daily papers of the city, for the period of one week, to the effect that hereafter there be no more ringing of Bells located upon engine houses, except for fires or alarms thereof. W. O. BRUEN,
Chief Engineer and President Board of Foremen.
C. BALL, Secretary F. F. D. je17d6t

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
COUGHS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
This well known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.
Consumption Can be Cured
by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS, SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally.
w23d3law

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS
Are the most effective remedy for those pests of childhood Worms. All Physicians approve of them. They are pleasant to take, and safe and reliable in all cases.
Sold at 25 cents per box.
JOHN NEWMAN & CO., Druggists, San Francisco
Agents for Pacific Coast.

COLEMANS EUCALYPTUS
Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus is a preparation combining all the valuable medicinal qualities of the Eucalyptus, which is cultivated in nearly every California garden for its medicinal utility, having become the household remedy for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER and URINARY CANAL and SEMINAL WEAKNESS. It seems to have a direct affinity for the GENITO URINARY ORGANS and their surroundings, and cures them by its alterative, healing and balsamic properties more effectually than any other known remedy.
It is an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the mucous and serous membranes, such as BRONCHITIS, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRHŒA, etc.
This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experiments with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy and its uses. It can be relied upon as certain to give the promised result, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 423 Kearney street, San Francisco.
COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a powerful, yet harmless, febrifuge, and is a special preparation for the treatment of the malarious fevers of our interior valleys, and is warranted to cure any case of FEVER AND AGUE treated with it according to directions, where the baneful results of the usual Quinine and arsenical remedies for those diseases are entirely avoided.
FOR PHYSICIANS, Coleman's Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus in 1-lb bottles.
Beware of imitations, and take none but COLEMAN'S. For sale everywhere, and by Hodge, Calef & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Portland, Sole Agents for Oregon.
EUCALYPTUS.

The Great Family "DOMESTIC."



LOCK STITCH.
STRAIGHT NEEDLES.
NOISELESS
EASY TO OPERATE.
EXTENSION TABLE AND CASTORS.
WARRANTED FIVE YEARS.
AGENTS WANTED.
SHOWS A
RECORD UNPARALLELED
In the history of Sewing Machines.
THE KING OF ALL.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
W. J. HORNE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Office—104 Third St.
Portland, Oregon.

W. K. BADGER.
AGENT FOR
THE GEO. WOODS ORGANS.
THE
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS,
THE BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE, NOW FOR SALE
At the Corner of Third and Morrison Streets.

BEAVER HOSIERY COMPANY
SHAKER SOCKS!
SUPERIOR TO EASTERN GOODS AND AT LOWER RATE.
SOLE AGENTS,
[illegible] & CO.

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM
WM. [illegible] & SON
129 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS
Of Every Description.
FISHING TACKLE, BEADS, BIRD CAGES,
CUTLERY,
BASKETS, CROQUET GAMES, WAGONS, CARTS and BABY CARRIAGES. Agents for the California Works BLASTING and SPORTING POWDER, and
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE
Needles, Thread, Silk, Oil, etc.

S. SHERLOCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Saddlery, Harness, Saddlery Hardware,
HILL'S CONCORD STAGE AND BUGGY HARNESS, ETC., ETC,
SALE ROOMS No. 61 Front street, and No. 63 First street,
PORTLAND.
150 dozen assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand.

Grocers.

J. F. CLARKE & CO.
Are prepared to furnish any quality or quantity of
FEED, FLOUR,
GROCERIES, BACON, HAMS,
HAY, STRAW,
SHINGLES, DOORS AND WINDOWS.
FRESH ROLL BUTTER received weekly. All orders delivered promptly to any part of the city free of charge.

J. SIMON,
56 Front Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS
GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS!
Crystal Sheet, Enameled, Stained
And Cut Glass.
Glazing Done to Order and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS will find it to their advantage to place their orders in my hands.
Orders from the country promptly attended to

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
NO MORE GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS IF YOU will use J. LIPMAN'S HAIR RESTORER. This is not a vile compound, made of Sugar of Lead, Lac Sulphur, and other poisonous minerals, which will produce headache, paralysis or insanity, but a harmless preparation, free from sediment, easily applied, and in a brief space of time restoring the hair or whiskers to their natural color. No preparation is necessary to use with it, but simply to apply according to directions accompanying each bottle. This is the cheapest, safest and best hair restorer ever offered to the public.
J. LIPMAN, Prop'r.
General Agents, CHARLES LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists, corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco, to whom all orders must be addressed. Testimonials of prominent citizens who have used it accompany each bottle. ap22daw3m

WOOL BAGS AND GRAIN SACKS!
Flour, Meal and Salt Sacks!
Tents & Wagon Covers
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. PARTIES furnishing their own materials can have them made on short notice and reasonable terms.
DISPATCH AND ECONOMY, our motto.
AT THE
SALEM BAG FACTORY,
MYERS' AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Salem, Oregon.
m17d2m L. CHEESBROUGH & CO., Proprietors

J. F. SITVELL,
No. 136 First street,
IS IN RECEIPT OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Merchandise, consisting in part of
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACCA.
EXPRESS CLOTH,
PLAIN and TWILLED RED FLANNEL,
WHITE FLANNEL,
FAMILY BLANKETS, BED COMFORTS
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.
HATS and CAPS,
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR, etc. etc
All of which will be sold
Cheap for Cash.
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

Street Contracting.
W. H. BUTTS IS STILL IN THE BUSINESS. Especial attention given to
Repairing Roadways and Sidewalks.
Anything from a molehill to a full sized block.
Enquire at residence, corner of Fifth and Caruthers street, or at the MODOC EXPRESS in the street

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY PURchased the entire stock of Messrs. G. A. STEEL & Co., of this city, and will continue the Book and Stationery business at the same location, under the firm name of J. K. GILL & CO. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
J. K. GILL,
J. B. ROBERTS.
Portland, May 31, 1873. je2daw2w

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SCHLOSS & SON,
Commission, Storage and Produce
[illegible],
8 Front St., Central Block.
Storage on Reasonable Terms.
Mark all goods to our care [illegible]

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,
UMATILLA, OREGON,
ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE CONSIGNments of Goods to be forwarded to all points in Oregon and Idaho, and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large
Fire-Proof Warehouse
For the storage of goods, and a long experience, which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates. All matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission business promptly attended to.
Consignments solicited. Mark goods: Care J. R. F. U.
Always on hand, a full [illegible] of
Groceries, Provisions & Clothing,
MECHANICS, MINERS & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
And a large stock of
IRON AND STEEL,
Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.

GLASS! GLASS!
R. McGEE & CO.
No 28 First St., bet. Oak and Pine (Smith's Block),
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS!
CRYSTAL, SHEET, ENAMELED, STAINED and
CUT GLASS!
Doors, Sash & Blinds,
PAINTS, OILS, etc., etc.
GLAZING done on short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.
The above firm call the attention of dealers, contractors and builders and the public generally to examine their new stock before purchasing elsewhere, and guarantee to give satisfaction. COUNTRY ORDERS solicited and promptly attended to. je2

CAUTION.

THE NORTHWESTERN
(BABCOCK)
Fire Extinguisher Co. of Chicago

HEREBY GIVES NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY concern that proceedings will be immediately commenced against any parties who, without authority from this Company, shall manufacture, sell or use any Fire Extinguisher by which a combination of Carbonic Acid Gas, in water [illegible] fires.
John V. Farwell, [illegible] H. Haskins, Matthew Laflin, Anson Stager, [illegible], H. M. Thompson, Directors Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company.
[illegible]; Hitchcock, [illegible], David A. [illegible] and West & Bond—Counsel.
McALLISTER & BERGIN,
[illegible] Counsel in San Francisco.

To Boiler Makers.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE ENGINEER 13TH DISTRICT, PORTLAND, OREGON, June [illegible], 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS ENDORSED "Proposals for Steam Boilers for Fog-Signals," will be received at this office and at the office of General R. S. Williamson, 509 Kearney street, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock of June 30th, 1873, from Boiler Manufacturers only, for two Tubular Boilers, to be delivered at the expense of the contractor on board of vessel at San Francisco or Portland. Proposals must be for Legal Tenders.

Plans, specifications, and *forms of proposals* can be obtained, on application by mail, or in person, to General Michler, or this office. H. M. ROBERT,
Major of Engineers U. S. A.,
Lighthouse Engineer 13th District,
je10d6t

The Lake Buccaneer.

STORY OF THE PIRATE BEALL—A LAKE ROMANCE RELATED—HOW ALL OF OHIO WAS THROWN INTO A FEVER—THE DESCENT UPON SANDUSKY.

Constance F. Woolson in Harper's Monthly

This young Virginian, an officer of the Confederate army, was hung as pirate and spy, on Governor's Island, New York harbor, February 24, 1865. The sentence was just, and its execution a necessary part of the discipline of war. Yet, now that years have elapsed, and we can now review the past without that terrible personal interest that made our hearts burn within us, there is something worthy of note in the story of this man, who, young, wealthy and educated, threw himself, as it were, into the jaws of death from sincere, though mistaken, love for his native country. John Yates Beall was a native of Jefferson county, Virginia. He graduated at the University of Virginia, Charlottsville, and at the breaking out of the rebellion owned a large plantation in his native country; his property was estimated at $1,500,000, and in addition he is said to be the heir of an estate in England. In the earliest days of the war Beall organized Company G, Second Virginia Infantry, and his regiment afterwards formed part of the original "Sonewall Brigade," under Stonewall Jackson. He took part in many battles, but it is his piratical expedition among the islands of Lake Erie which brings him within the range of our subject—an expedition which ended in disaster and death. It is well remembered along the Lake shore; Buffalo, Detriot and Cleveland were filled with excitement; the citizens patrolled the streets by night, and visions of piratical craft sailing boldly in and firing upon the defenseless houses filled all eyes. Exhausted Ohio had sent into the field regiment after regiment beyond her quota, but her northern frontier was entirely exposed, and it seemed an easy thing to sail across from Canada and batter down her towns. Looking back upon it now, it still seems easy; and yet it never was done, although Canada swarmed with conspirators, under the leadership of Jacob Thompson, secret agent of the Confederate Government. The United States had but one war vessel on the lakes, the *Michigan*, a paddle-wheel steamer carrying eight guns.

The capture of the boat would enable a small body of men to carry destruction from one end of the lake to the other. In September, 1864, the *Michigan* was lying off Jefferson's Island, Sandusky Bay, which had been used since 1862 as a depot for prisoners of war; here were confined 2,480 men, all, with the exception of about one hundred, officers of the Confederacy, enough to command an army of 80,000 men. The little island was naturally uppermost in the thoughts of the rebel officers in Canada. It was near at hand, a steamer could run across in the night, and in the winter a land force could attack it, for the ice was strong, and nowhere was there more than five miles between island and island, stretching like stepping-stones across the lake from Point Pelee to the Ohio main land. No other prison was on an exposed frontier like this, and were it not for the guns of the *Michigan*, a rescue might be effected; the *Michigan*, therefore, must be captured. In the report of Jacob Thompson, secret agent of the Confederacy in Canada, a document belonging to the rebel archives, the whole plot is related. There were two parts, the first being the expedition by water under Beall, and the second a conspiracy on shore, by means of which the officers of the *Michigan* were to be thrown off their guard, so that upon a given signal Beall could steam rapidly in, surprise them, and capture the boat. A cannon shot sent over Johnson's Island was to tell the prisoners that the hour of rescue had come; Sandusky was next to be attacked, and, after horses had been secured, the prisoners were to mount and make for Cleveland, the boats co-operating, and from Cleveland strike across Ohio for Wheeling and the Virginia border. The key of the whole movement was the capture of the *Michigan*.

THE PLOT AND THE PLOTTERS.

The plot on shore was headed by a Confederate officer named Cole. Beall performed his part with entire success; and had the other hand possessed equal capacity, no doubt the plan would have been successful, and the whole North taken by surprise by the daring raid and rescue upon a hitherto peaceful and unnoticed border. The 2,000 young officers riding for their lives through the heart of Ohio, where there was no organized force to oppose them, would have seemed like a phantom band to the astonished inhabitants. Even the famous raid of John Morgan, well remembered in the great red brick farm-house of the central counties, would have been eclipsed by this flying troupe, the flower of the Southern army. On the lake Beall would have held the whole coast at his mercy, and the familiar old *Michigan*, turned into a pirate craft, would have carried terror into every harbor. But the plot on shore failed. Cole spent his money free in Sandusky, and managed to procure an introduction to the officers of the *Michigan*, inviting them to suppers and parties and playing the part of a genial host, whose wines are good and generously offered. The tedium of the daily life upon the steamer and in the small town was enlivened by his hospitality, and for some time all went well, but gradually he began to mar his own plot by so much incautiousness and such a want of dexterity in his improvements that a suspicion was aroused in Sandusky, and his maneuvers were watched. On the evening of the 19th of September Cole had invited the officers of the *Michigan* to a supper party. Everything was prepared for them, the wind was drugged, and when by this means they had been rendered helpless, a signal was to notify Beall that all was ready for the attack. But in the meantime suspicion had grown into certainty, and at the very moment of success Cole was arrested by the order of the commander of the *Michigan*, the signal was never given, and Beall, on board of the *Parson*, strained his eyes in vain toward Sandusky and Johnson's Island, cruising up and down off the bay, now talking with his prisoner, the Captain, and now urging his men to dare all and make the attack alone. But the men, a disorderly rabble gathered together in Canada, refused to enter the bay; and at last, disappointed and disheartened, Beall gave the signal to turn the boat, and abandoned the attempt. Back went the *Parson* with her pirate crew past Kelly's Island where the alarmed inhabitants were burying their valuables, and looking for the flames of burning Sandusky; past Middle Bass, where the unfortunate passengers, watching on the beach shortly after midnight, saw her fly by, the fire pouring out of her smoke stack, and "making for the Detriot River like a scared pickerel." The captain and those of the crew who had been retained to manage the boat were put ashore upon an uninhabited island, and after reaching the Canadian shore and scuttling the steamer, the pirates disbanded, and Beall, the master spirit, was left to brood over a failure which had the additional bitterness of possible success.

THE WAY TO DEATH.

In less than four months Beall was captured near the Suspension Bridge and taken to New York. An attempt to bribe the turnkey with $3,000 in gold having been discovered, the authorities sent him to Fort Lafayette, and while there he made an appeal to the bar of New York to undertake his defense. For a time no one responded, but at length Mr. James P. Brady offered his services, and the trial began before a military court. Beall was charged with the seizure of the steamer *Philo Parson* at Kelly's Island, Lake Erie, with the seizure of the steamer *Island Queen* at Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie; with being a rebel spy in Ohio and New York, and with an attempt to throw the express car off the track between Buffalo and Dunkirk, for the purpose of robbing the Express Company's safe. The officers of the captured steamers came from the West to identify him, and it is said that Beall frankly confirmed their testimony, remarking that as regarded the lake affair the trial had been fair and impartial. In the defense a manifesto from Jefferson Davis was offered, asserting that these acts upon the border were committed by his authority, and should be recognized as the acts of lawful belligerents. But the court pronounced the verdict of "guilty," and Gen. Dix approved the finding, ordering the prisoner to be hung on Governor's Island, Saturday the 18th of February. In reviewing the testimony, Gen. Dix said "The accused is shown to be a man of education and refinement, and it is difficult to account for his agency in transactions so abhorrent to the moral sense and so inconsistent with all the rules of honorable warfare." In this opinion all just-minded persons will agree. And yet, as an example of judgment, mistaken, but equally sincere, an example of perverted mental vision, take the farewell letter of Beall to his mother, written on the eve of the day appointed for his execution:

"Remember me kindly to my friends. Say to them that I am not aware of committing any crime against society. I die for my country. No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course. My hands are clean of blood unless spilled in conflict; and not a cent enriched my pocket. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay. Therefore, do not show unkindness to the prisoners; they are helpless.

JOHN YATES BEALL."

A short respite was afterwards granted by President Lincoln to enable his mother to see her son; but on the afternoon of the 24th of February the execution took place upon Governor's Island, New York harbor, the prisoner responding to the prayers of the Episocal service for the dying, but otherwise remaining apparently unmoved. One item in the newspaper accounts of the day is worthy of note. During the whole of the long proceedings before the execution the young man kept his eyes steadfastly fixed upon the southern horizon, as if looking toward the very heart of the country for which he was giving up his life. Beall was finely formed, about five feet eight inches in hight, with hazel eyes, brown hair and beard, and a firmly compressed mouth. He was thirty-two years old at the time of his death.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16, 1873

Gold in New York to-day, 118

Portland Legal Tender rates, 84½ buying; 85½ selling.

Gold bars are quotable at 800 fine.

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 11s 10d@11s 11d; club, 12s 4d

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO June 16.—Sailed—Arago, Coos Bay.

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Flour—Best brands of extra, $5 25@5 75.

Wheat—200 sks good, $1 65. No considerable lot can be purchased at that figure. Exporters cannot pay more under present English orders and £4, 10s. for freight.

Barley—700 sks coast feed, $1 12½; extreme rates, $1 12½@1 30.

Oats—600 sks California, $1 75@1 80; 2000 sks Oregon, $1 80@1 90.

Hay—11 tons common, $10; 30 tons fair wild oat, $12 26; choice lots, $14@15.

Potatoes Good new kind, $150@175.

Dairy Products—Fresh roll butter, 25@28c; extra choice, 30c.

Cheese 12@14c, Steel's, 15c:

Eggs—California, 23@25c, Eastern and Oregon, 17@19c.

Ripe Fruit—Cooking apples, 75c@$1 ₩ bx., choice, $1 75@2 50; pears, plentiful, 75c@1 25, cherry plums, 7@8c; currants, 6@7c; gooseberries, 7c; strawberries, 6@9c; raspberries, common, 10@12c, choice, 15c; blackberries, 15a20c; apricots, 4a6c, cherries, 8a10c common, 18a20c, choice.

Wool—Choice northern, 20a23c; average shipping grades, clean, 10a20c.

Hides—Selections dry, 15½@17c.

Tallow—Quiet, 6a6½c.

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Mowers: Buckeye, new model, $130; Buckeye, No. 2, $150; Buckeye, No. 1, $165; Buckeye Self-Raker, $250; Hand Raker, $225; Buckeye Dropper, $275; Clipper No. 2 130; No. 3, 140; No. 4, 150; No. 5, 155; Sprague Mowers, Nos. 1 and 2, 125 and 135; Union 120; Dodge's Reaper, No. 1, 250; No 2, 230; Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 200; McCormick's Self-Raker, 200; Hand-Raker, 175. Harvesters: Marsh's, 241; Haines' Headers, 335 and 355. Threshers: Vibrator Thresher, 8-horse mounted power, complete, $875; 10-horse mounted power, complete, $925; Sweepstakes, $650 to $825, with or without mounted power. Pitt's Improved Buffalo, Nos. 1 to 5, $600 to 825; Forsyth, 775 to 825; Wheeler's Endless Chain, 500 to 525. Wagons: Bain, 3-inch to 4-inch thimble skein, 150 to 180; Pacific do. 145 to 175; Mitchell, with patent or square hounds and roller brake, 145 to $165.

BACON—The receipts continue nearly up to the average of the season. Good country cured Hams are quotable at 14@15c per pound, Sides 11@12c, Shoulders 8@9 cents. Fancy brands of sugar cured command an advance of 3@5 cents on the above prices, but are difficult to obtain. The demand for all kinds is slightly improving.

BAGS AND BAGGING Quotable for standard size, 19@20c as per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½c; Burlap, per yard, 14a15c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made Fr calf p s, d s, and t s boots, $72@75; Portland made kip boots, $60; J. K. & Co. B. B. B. extra French calf p s or t s boots, $72@75; J. K. & Co. favorite heavy calf, plain or quilted, fronts, $63; J. K. & Co. Standard's, standing edge boots, $54; gents' B. calf Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $33; gent's B. calf Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $30; gent's cable sewed Oxford Ties, $30; gent's goat foxed glove top Congress shoes, $54; men's Bund's adjustable lace bals, $30; men's buckle plow shoes, full stock, $27. Inferior grades at much lower quotations. Boys' Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $25 50; boys' Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $24; boys' wax plow shoes, $19 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $18. Ladies' B. F. kid fox bals, $19 50a24; ladies' J. K. & Co. kid fox bals, $27a30; ladies' J. K. & Co. plain lasting bals, $24@30; ladies' Portland made calf bals, $24@27; ladies' buff pegged bals, $16 50. Miss and children's proportionately less.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14; dressed, $22@30; flooring, $25@28; lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@25c per foot.

BROOMS—Common, $4@5 ₩ dozen; extra, $5 50@7.

CANNED GOODS Oysters $3 50@4; Jams and Jellies $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $4 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries, $4 00; Pine Apple, $5 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $2@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 25; Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Calcine Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 21½@22; Guatemala, 21½@22; Rio and Manila, 21½@22; Java, 28@29c. J. F. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 29c; Chartres, 27c; Phoenix Premium, 22@23c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 5c; Borax, 35@37; Blue Vitrol, 12½@13c; Potash Granite, 1lb can, ₩ doz, $2 25; Rosin, ₩ bbl, $12a15; Saltpetre, kegs, 18@30c; Sulphur, $8@10.

DRY GOODS Standard drills, 16@16 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@15½c; house lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, ¾, 9@10½c; do, ⅞, 13½c; do, 4-4, 12½@25c. Cotton checks, 15a30c; linen checks, 15a25c; cambrics, 10c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 15a25c; do, brown, 12½@18c. Cottonades, light, 20a25c; do, heavy, 25a45c. Denims, 15a30c. Hickory stripes, 12½a25c, Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c. Delaines, 18a20c. Linseys, 20a30c. Ticks, ¾, 14½@30c; do, 4-4, 20a35c. Brown duck, 24c. Table linen damask, brown, 35a55c; damask bleached, 50a$1. Diaper linen, 30a37½c. Sacks, seamless, 35a40c Al-brown, black, 25a75c. Waterproof, $1 10a1 25. Crash 10a15c. Ginghams—Domestic, 14a20c; Scotch, 27a31. Lawns, 15a27. Percales, 25a30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 5½a6c; racked, 7a7½c; Peaches, 12½a13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c, Plums, pitless, 18a20c; Raisins, new crop, in bxs, $4 50; hf do, $5 50; quarter $6; eighth boxes, $7; Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do, 10a12c; Citron, 55a60c.

FISH — Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ hf bbl, $14 75, do No 2 $13 00; do kits, No. 1, $3 50; do No. 2, $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, hf bbl, $4 50a5; bbl, $7 50a8; common brands, hf bbls, $4 00a4 25; bbls, $6 50a7 00 Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $3; hfs, $4 50 to 4 75.

LIQUORS—Our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@5, Rye do $2 50@4, Domestic do $1 50@2. Brandy—French brands $4@12, California brandy $3@6. California wheat whisky $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2 @3 50; Rum—Penn, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50; New England, $2@2 40; Jamaica, $4@8

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 28c; Walnuts, 15a16c.

NAILS—Quotable 10 to 60d per keg, $6 75; 8d 25c per keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d; fence, 25c per keg advance on same size of common nails; finishing and bradheads, 50c per keg advance on same size of common nails; box nails 60c per keg advance on same size common nails.

OILS — We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 55c; Downer's, 60@65c; Standard, 60c; Crystaline (5-gal cans), 50c; Crystaline (2-gal cans) 55c; Gaslight, 50@52½c; China Nut, 92½@97c; Lard, in cases, extra, $1 25; No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10;

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets Superfine, $22; XX 13; X 11 50, No. 1 Extra, bound, $10; No 1, bound, $9 50; No. 2, 4 point, 8 50; No. 3, 3 point, 6 50 Colored Blankets—3 pt Gray, black border, $5; do, fancy border, 5 50; 3 pt Vicuna, 6 75; 3 pt scarlet, 6, 3 pt Green, 6 75; 3 pt Blue, 6 50, 3 pt Indian Striped, 7; 4 pt Gray, fancy B. 7 25; BB 6 75; 4 pt Vicuna, 8 75; 4 pt Scarlet, 10 50, 4 pt Green, 8 75; 4 pt Blue, 8 50; 4 pt Indian, 9; No 1 Gray, 9 50 Flannels Blue Mix Twilled, 50c ₩ yard; Scarlet, 55c; White, plain, 40c; Twilled, 50c; Fancy Shirting, twilled, 50c; Plain Colored 40 to 45, Scarlet, plain, 45c Cloths Hard Times 90, to $1, Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25, Cassimeres, 6-4, 60, Doeskins, 1 10 to 1 25, Tweeds, 80 to 90c. Yarn White and Gray, 1 25, Scarlet, 1 50, Repellant, 1 10. A deduction of 25c ₩ pair on Blankets when sold by the bale

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical per gal, $2 75, Atlantic, 13½@14; Bartlett, 11 a@12; North River, 11; Greenback, 10½. French zinc white, 16, Devoe's zinc white, 14; lampblack, Eddy's, 50@60; Germantown, 45@50, ordinary, 25@30, Venetian red, 6@8; Havre Ochre, 5@7, red lead, 12½@13; Litharge, 13@14, fire proof, 5@6 cents

RICE—China, 7¼@8c; Patna, 8c; Island 10c, Carolina, 12½

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₩ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Ground Rock, $15 ₩ ton; Carmen island, $22@23 Liverpool coarse, $25; fine, $30@37 50.

SYRUP—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, in kegs, 70@72½c; hf bbls, 65@67½c; bbls, 62½@65c.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 8½a9c; Donnelly's, 6½a8c; Babbitt's, 10@10½c.

SOAP—Quotable firm for R. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for Pearl, 9½c, pure, 12-lb boxes 10½c; 1-lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss, 6-lb boxes, 12½c 1-lb papers, 13c; corn, 1 lb papers, 15c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c, Cinnamon 45@50; Cloves, 25@30c, Nutmeg, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 50 ₩ doz; Cinnamon, $2; Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market to-day is weak for Island at 8@10½c; Yellow and Golden C, in bbls, 11@11¼c; in hf bbls ¼c higher; Crushed, 13¾a14¼, in bbls; hf bbls 13½a13¾. Powdered, 13¾a14¼

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: young hyson, 90c@$1 30 per lb; black, 50c@80c per lb; Japan, in papers, 50@62c per lb; lacquered box, 65c to 80c.

TURPENTINE—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 ₩ gal

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS	
Oranges, per doz	1 60
Limes, per doz	50
Cocoanuts, each	25
Cala Grapes ₩ lb	none
Cranberries, ₩ gal	75a 90
Lemons, per doz	75a1 00
Peaches ₩ lb	
Apples, ₩ box	none
Plums, ₩ lb	

DRIED FRUIT.	₩ lb
Figs, Cal	10a20
Figs, Asia Min, new	35a50
Figs, " old	20a25
Apples	10
Plums, pitless	20a25
Prunes, Ger & French	20a35
Pears	8a10
Bananas, ₩ doz	$1 00

GROCERIES.	₩ lb
Coffee, ground	30a37
do green C. R.	22½a25
do " Rio	none
do " Java	30a33
do Mocha	50a40
Sugar, crushed	14a15
do pulverized	14a15
do granulated	14a15
do Yellow	11
do Island No 1	13a14
do " No. 2	9a10
do " extra	12½
Milk, condensed	37
Candles, adamantine	20a25
do Paraffine	35a37
do Sperm	62
Oil, Kerosene ₩ gal	75
Syrup, Golden, ₩ gal	75
Tea—	₩ lb
Gunpowder	$1 25a1 50
Imperial	1 25a1 50
Young Hyson	1 00a1 50
Hyson	1 00a1 25
Eng Breakfast	90a1 25
Japan	65a1 00

PROVISIONS, ETC.	₩ lb
Butter—	
Fancy Dairy	30a35
Good	20a25
Ordinary	10a18
Cooking	20
Cheese, California	20
do Eastern	25
do Oregon	20
Hams, country	18
do city	18a20
do Sugar-cured	18a20
Shoulders	10a12
Bacon, Clear Sides	12½a14
do Breakfast	15a16
Lard—	
Pure Leaf, in tins	16a17½
Good, in tins	14
In bulk	15
Honey, Yellow Comb	25
do White	37
Eggs, per doz	16a20

BREADSTUFFS.	₩ sack
Flour—	
Fancy brands	1 38
Choice	1 25
Common	1 a1 12½
Graham, extra	1 50
Corn meal, Cal ₩ lb	4a5
do Oregon	4a6

POULTRY.	₩ pair
Hens, grown	$1 00a1 25
Roosters, "	1 25
Spring chickens	1 00
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese, "	3 00
Turkeys	6 00

CANNED GOODS	₩ doz
Oysters, 2 lb cans	4 50a5 00
do 1 lb cans	3 00a3 50
Lobsters, 2 lb cans	3 00
do 1 lb cans	2 50a3 00
Sardines, qr tins	[illegible]
do hf tins	[illegible]
Clams	4 00a5 00
Green corn, 2lb cns	3 50a4 00
" Peas, 2lb cns	4 00a4 50
" Beans, 2lb cns	3 50a4 00
Tomatoes, 2lb cns	3 00a4 00
Peaches, 2½lb cns	4 00a4 50
Pine apples, 2lb cns	4 50a5 00
Strawberries, "	4 50a5 00
Blackberries, "	4 00a5 00
Apricots, 2lb cans	[illegible]
Jellies, in tins	[illegible]
Jams, in tins	4 50a5 00
Mushrooms, ₩ doz	6 50

SAUCES, ETC.	₩ doz. pts qts
Worcester Sauce	5 00a9 00
Catsup, Tomato	2 50a3 00
do Mushroom	4 50a6 00
Capers	4 50a6 00
Curry Powders	5 50a6 00
Mustard, French	2 75a3 25
do Cal	2 50a3 00
Pickles, English	pts 6 00
"	qts 9 00

NUTS.	₩ lb
Almonds	35a50
Walnuts	20a25
Brazil	25
Filberts	20a25
Peanuts	15a20
Pecan	25a30
Chestnuts	a37
Hickory	12½

GAME.	₩ pair
Ducks	50a 75
Geese	1 00
Swan	2 00
Grouse	75
Pheasants	62
Venison, ₩ lb	

FISH.	₩ lb
Eastern Cod	16
Pacific Cod	8a10
Sturgeon	5
Salmon	8a 10
Desiccated Cod	20
Mackerel, ₩ kit	2 50a4 50
Fresh Oysters ₩ 100	75

VEGETABLES.	₩ lb
Squash (Cala)	3
Beets	3
Onions	6
Carrots	3
Turnips	3
Garlic	
Celery, ₩ doz	2 00
Cabbage, Cal, ₩ lb	3
Cauliflower ₩ doz	2 50a3 00
Potatoes, new	4
Asparagus	10
Lettuce, per doz	50a75

MEATS.	₩ lb
Beef	8a10
do choice cuts	10a15
Mutton	8a12½
do choice cuts	
Veal	10a12½
Pork	10a12½
do choice cuts	

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

OREGON.

Baker Co. *Auburn, [illegible], *Baker City, Clarksville, Express Ranch, Eldorado, Gem, Humboldt Basin, Jordan Valley, Rye Valley, Wingville.

Benton. Alsea Valley, *Corvallis, King's Valley, Liberty, Little Elk, Newport, Newton, Philomath, Starr's Point, Summit, Toledo, Yaquina.

Clackamas. Barlow, Beaver, Butte Creek, Canby, Clackamas, Clear Creek, Cuttingsville, Damascus, Eagle Creek, Glad Tidings, Highland, Molalla, Milwaukie, Needy, Norton, *Oregon City, Oswego, Sandy.

Clatsop. *Astoria, Isthmus, Knappa, Nehalem, Skipanon, Summer House, Westport.

Coos. Coos River, Coquille, Empire City, Enchanted Prairie, Fairview, Hermansville, Marshfield, North Bend, Randolph, Sitkin.

Columbia. Columbia City, Clatskanie, Rainier, St. Helens, Sauvies Island, Scappoose.

Curry. Chetcoe, Ellensburg, Port Orford.

Douglas. North Canyonville, Camas Valley, Drain, Elkton, Galesville, Gardiner, Kelloggs, Lookingglass, Myrtle Creek, Oakland, Pass Creek, *Roseburg, Scottsburg, Ten Mile, Umpqua City, Wilbur, Yoncalla.

Grant. *Canyon City, Camp Watson, Dayville, John Day City, Prairie City.

Jackson. Applegate, *Ashland Mills, Brownsborough, Central Point, Eagle Point, Grant's Pass, Hot Springs, *Jacksonville, Lakeport, Linkville, Langell Valley, Phoenix, Rock Point, Sam's Valley, Table Rock, Willow Springs, Yanax.

Josephine. Kirby, Leland, Slate Creek, Waldo.

Lane. Butte Disapoint'm't, Cottage Grove, Coast Fork, Camp Creek, Cartwright's, *Eugene City, Franklin, Junction, Long Tom, Mohawk, Pleasant Hill, Rattlesnake, Siuslaw, Springfield, Willamette Forks.

Linn. *Albany, Brownsville, Crawfordsville, Diamond Hill, Harrisburg, Halsey, Lebanon, Miller, Peoria, Pine, Scio, Soda Springs, Shedd's, Sodaville.

Marion. Aurora, Aumsville, Butteville, Brooks, Fairfield, Fair Ground, Gervais, Hubbard's, Jefferson, Marion, Monitor, Newellsville, *Salem, Silverton, St. Louis, Stayton, Sublimity, Turner, Vernon, Waconda, Woodburn.

Multnomah. East Portland, *Portland, Powell's Valley, Wallamet Slough.

Polk. Bethel, Bridgeport, Buena Vista, *Dallas, Eola, Elk Horn, Grand Ronde, Independence, Lincoln, Luckimute, Lewisville, Monmouth, Perrydale, Rickreall, Zena.

Tillamook. Garibaldi, Kilchis, Netarts, Nestockton, Tillamook, Trask.

Umatilla. [illegible], Cayuse, [illegible], Meadowville, Mitchell's Station, Milton, Pilot Rock, Pendleton, *Umatilla, Weston.

Union. Cove, Indian Valley, Island City, *La Grande, North Powder, Orodell, Summerville, Union, Wallowa.

Wasco. Antelope, Bridge Creek, Heppner, Hood River, Prineville, Mitchell, Mt Hood, Pritchard's, Rock Creek, Scotts, Shelrock, Spanish Hollow, *The Dalles, Warm Springs, Wasco, Willoughby.

Washington. Beaverton, Centerville, Cornelius, *Forest Grove, Glencoe, Greenville, Hillsboro, Middleton, Mitchell, Sholls Ferry, Taylor's Ferry, Tualatin, Wapato.

Yamhill. Amity, Bellevue, Dayton, *Lafayette, McMinnville, Mountain House, North Yamhill, Sheridan, West Chehalem, Wheatland, Newberg.

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Clarke. Battle Ground, Brush Prairie, Lewis River, Martin's Bluff, Pekin, Pioneer, Union Ridge, *Vancouver.

Chehalis. Cedarville, Chehalis Point, Elma, Hoquiam, Montesano, Satsop, Sharon.

Cowlitz. Castle Rock, Carrollton, Freeport, Kalama, Lower Cowlitz, Monticello, Mt. Coffin, Oak Point.

Island. Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady.

Jefferson. Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, *Port Townsend.

King. Black River, Fall City, *Seattle, Slaughter, Snoqualmie, Squak, White River.

Kitsap. Blakely, Port Madison, Port William, Port Orchard, Seabeck, Teekalet.

Klickitat. Block House, Columbus, Goldendale, Klickitat City.

Lewis. Boisfort, Cowlitz, Claquato, Glenedin, Grand Prairie, Pumphrey's Land'g, Skookumchuck.

Mason. Arcada, Oakland, Skokomish, Sherwood's Mills.

Pierce. Elhi, Franklin, *Steilacoom, Tacoma.

Pacific. Brookfield, Chinook, Knappton, Oysterville, Riverside, Unity, Woodard's Land'g.

Snohomish. Lowell, Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tulalip.

Skamania. Cascades, White Salmon.

Stevens. Crab Creek, Chewelah, Fort Colville, Pine Grove, Rock Creek, Rosalia, Spokane Bridge, Spokane Falls, Union Flat, Walker's Prairie.

Thurston. Beaver, Coal Bank, Grand Mound, Miami Prairie, *Olympia, Tumwater, Yelm.

Wahkiakum. Cathlamet, Eagle Cliff.

Walla Walla. Delta, Pataha, Tukanon, Touchet, *Walla Walla, Wallula.

Whatcom. Fidalgo, La Conner, Lopez, Orcas Island, Samish, Semiahmoo, Skagit, Whatcom, Guemes.

Whitman. Ewartsville, Palouse.

Yakima. Attanum, Fort Simcoe, Konnewock, Kittitas, Moxee, Nanum, Pleasant Grove, Selah, Yakima.

*Money Order Offices.

Banks.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT, U. S.

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Cashier..................JAMES STEEL.

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SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS payable in Coin or Currency, for sale on
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Savings! Savings!
FIRST
NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.
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THIS BANK HAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION with the general Banking business a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and will allow Interest on Coin Deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by the Association.

In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.

For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged its entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.

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MONEY LOANED on approved Security.

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COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

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CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,

DEALER IN

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THE BEST IN USE.

SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE
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MINERS' GOODS,
NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.

All of which is offered at Lowest Rates.

He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

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GEORGE COGGAN, Proprietor.

THE ONLY REGULAR LINE RUNNING BY ARrangement, and in connection with the PUGET SOUND STEAM NAVIGATION CO., N. P. R. R. CO and O. S. N. CO., between Sound ports, Victoria and Portland.

THIS IS THE ONLY STAGE LINE selling THROUGH tickets over these several lines, and carrying passengers on their tickets.

Passengers, by purchasing THROUGH TICKETS save money and trouble, and secure the best conveyances, by the only line by which close connections can be relied on. The small reduction made by so-called opposition stage lines cannot benefit THROUGH PASSENGERS, as the local fare over the N. P. R. R. and other lines exceed the reduction made by this opposition.

Through tickets can be obtained in Portland at O. S. N. Co's office, Olympia, at COGGANS' STAGE office, and on all the P. S. S. N. Co's steamers.

OUR AGENTS on trains will take charge of baggage and freight for Stages, in waiting at Tenino.

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Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE GROUND AND BUILDINGS NOW OCCUPIED for the

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

Together with the stores and offices under the same, fronting 12 feet on FRONT STREET, running north from STARK STREET and east 175 feet to low water mark of the Willamette river.

The property is most centrally located for BUSINESS PROPERTY, and presents the most desirable WHARF-ING privileges of any in the city.

The HOTEL is the most prosperous in the city, being the center where all travelers and business men most frequently meet each other.

The property is paying over ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH under a lease of the present lessee.

The owners having determined to engage in other business elsewhere [illegible] the State, will sell the property at a great bargain. Apply at once or address

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FERRY, WOODWARD & CO.,
Real Estate and Money Brokers,
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ROOMS, PARLORS, SALOONS, ETC., NEATLY done to order. Terms moderate. By a man highly recommended. Apply at THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE, Front street. m18dtf

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MR. C. H. DEXTER, FORMERLY OF THE "Lick House," San Francisco, has leased the

NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL,

Recently erected by Ben Holladay, Esq., upon the site of the old Summer House, at Clatsop Beach. The house is elegantly furnished, and possesses all modern improvements. A large and spacious Dining Room, Billiard Room, extensive Parlors, Bath Rooms, Rooms en suite, etc., well arranged for the comforts of Guests. The Grounds are beautifully laid out. A half mile

Race Track with Shell Drive,
Croquet Ground,
Children's Play Ground,
Swings, Etc.,
BOATS upon the creek; plenty of
Trout Fishing,

SPLENDID STABLES with Saddle Horses for Equestrians
BATHING HOUSES for SALT WATER BATHING.

And, in fact, everything necessary for the Pleasure Seeker, the Tourist and the Invalid. Ocean, Mountain, Forest and River Scenery combined, make this the finest Place of Resort in the World. The climate is equable—never subject to extremes of heat or cold—and one of the healthiest places on the Globe. The Table will be unexcelled, and the subscriber pledges himself that nothing will be left undone for the pleasure and comfort of his patrons.

Terms moderate and satisfactory.

Open for the reception of guests about June 15th.

CHARLES H. DEXTER.

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Dining-Room conducted by J. T. BLISS & SON. Board, $5 00; Board and Room, $6 50 and upwards.

BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY. OPEN ALL NIGHT. FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.

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NO DECEPTION THERE.

HI-YOU MUCK-A-MUCK AND HERE'S YOUR BILL OF FARE:

THREE KINDS OF MEAT FOR DINNER; ALSO for Breakfast and Supper. Ham and Eggs every day, and Fresh Fish, Hot Rolls and Cake in abundance. Plenty of Tea and Coffee every day for Dinner, and Hop's Syke's Ale on Sunday. Hurry up, and none of your sneering at CHEAP BOARDING HOUSES. Now's the time to get the wrinkles taken out of your bellies, after the hard winter.

Board and Lodging...$5 00 | Board $4 00

I am ready for the BONE and SINEW of the country. Persons in want of HELP please call.

CINCINNATI CHOP HOUSE!

MORRISON STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED CALLS THE ATTENTION of the public to the fact that the

CINCINNATI CHOP HOUSE

Has been ENLARGED, REMODELED and REFURNISHED.

New Feature:

FINE PRIVATE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES have been provided.

No pains or expense will be spared to furnish the table with THE BEST the market affords, at moderate rates. Don't fail to call and satisfy yourselves. Remember the location, between Front and First, on Morrison street, Occidental Block. ANTON GLUBETICH, Prop'r.

BAY VIEW HOUSE,

AT UNITY, BAKER'S BAY, W. T.

(Fifteen Miles Northwest of Astoria.)

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THIS FAVORITE RESORT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY renovated and refurnished.

OYSTERS, CLAMS, FISH fresh daily and in every style desired. All that the markets afford will be furnished patrons of the house. No pains spared to make guests entirely at home. The House is only one and a half miles from the Ocean Beach, where anglers may enjoy rare sport. Boats, carrying passengers, will ply between Unity and Astoria, connecting with Columbia river boats. Tri-weekly stages run between Unity and Shoalwater Bay

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THE LARGEST AND OLDEST ESTABLISHED house in the city.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR GUESTS.

Be sure to call when in the city.

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WESTLEY GRAVES..............Proprietor.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOTEL IN OREGON. Free Coach to the house

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LEWIS LOVE, Prop'r,

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THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN REMODELED AND Refitted throughout with New Furniture. Table is supplied with the best. Charges liberal.

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INVITES HIS OLD PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC generally to call at his

NEW BUTCHER SHOP,

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Portland Market,

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KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge. Also, KOSHER BEEF, VEAL and MUTTON.

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We shall continue to DRAW EXCHANGE as usual on all the principal cities of the United States, the Canadas and Europe, and to sell TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE when desired. WELLS FARGO & CO.

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BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED up to June 10th, 1873, for the CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAMBOAT, hull and cabin, specifications and plans of which can be inspected at my office.

B. GOLDSMITH,
President W. R. T. Co.

Medical.

THE ECLECTIC DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN ROOMS,

Cor. of Washington and Second sts. Entrance on Second.

To Sufferers:

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN opened for the treatment of all Chronic and Private Diseases, in males as well as females, where all who are suffering from any of those dreadful ailments can find relief.

Young men having weakened and injured their constitutions by secret habits, need have no fear in calling and consulting me, as all communications are strictly confidential, and sure of a permanent cure where treatment is followed.

Special attention given to the treatment of stricture, and to all who are suffering from such, I can warrant a cure.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Piles, Dropsy, Cancers and all other ailments successfully treated.

To Ladies who are dragging out a life of misery, on account of debility, sterility, menstruation, and many other diseases peculiar to the sex, can find relief by calling.

The celebrated FEMALE REGULATOR PILLS sent free by mail to any address on receipt of $5 00 per box. Certain and safe in all cases.

Office consultation free of charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. DR. C. G. GLASS.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary.

623 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco, Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated Legs [illegible] treated.

DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal Hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 623 Kearney street, corner of Commercial, San Francisco, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has returned with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering out a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences, or from virus absorbed into the system! Look at their pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces and their broken-down constitutions, disqualifying them for the happiness of marriage or the enjoyment of life. In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians, friends, attend to those who are suffering with any of these horrible, life-destroying maladies that they are cared for and cured before it be too late. Send them immediately to DR. GIBBON, a physician who has made private diseases his especial study for years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate cases, without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those who are afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians in Europe and other places. Be therefore careful and make strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of those charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This so terrible vice, of depraved sexual indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty, the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blighted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania, and frequent insanity. If relief be not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will give One Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to have been cured of this complaint by any of the San Francisco quacks.

MARRIED MEN,

Or those who contemplate marriage, who are suffering under any of these fearful maladies, should not long the sacred responsibility resting upon them nor delay to obtain immediate relief.

DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument, binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions. By inclosing Ten Dollars coin, in a registered letter, through the Post Office or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union.

All communications strictly confidential.

Caution to the Unfortunate.

Beware of the San Francisco quacks and pretenders who, with bogus sworn-to certificates, dupe the unwary. Some of these self-styled doctors, whose names are to be found in the daily and weekly newspapers of San Francisco and other places, are tradesmen and became too lazy to work at their trades. Some are tinsmiths, shoemakers, newspaper dealers, intelligence office keepers, etc. The only way to avoid imposition is to make inquiry—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in eight cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them until you know who and what they are. Dr. Gibbon does not deceive people by exhibiting bogus titles, certificates, pretended patients' letters, etc. Dr. Gibbon will satisfy persons who may call at his office of his ability to treat diseases that he proposes to cure.

Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, 623 Kearney street, corner Commercial, San Francisco, Post Office Box 1,957.

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Consultation FREE.

Correspondents will please inform DR. GIBBON that they read his advertisement in the *Daily Oregonian*. jy14dly

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DR. LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM!

After ten years' trial on this Coast has proven itself the only certain cure of a certain class of diseases pronounced by medical practitioners as incurable.

Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1

cures Chancres first and second stages, Sores on the Legs or Body; Sore Ears, Eyes, Nose, &c; Copper-colored Blotches, Syphilitic Catarrh, Diseased Scalp, and all primary forms of the disease known as Syphilis. Price, $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2

cures Tertiary, Mercurial, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones, Back of the Neck, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Syphilitic Rash, Lumps and Contracted Cords, Stiffness of the Limbs, and eradicates all diseases from the system, whether caused by indiscretion or abuse of mercury—leaving the blood pure and healthy. Price, $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN SPANISH ANTIDOTE, for the Cure of Gonnorhoea, Gleet, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary or Genital disarrangements. Price, $2 50 per bottle.

Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN SPANISH INJECTION, a wash and injection for severe cases of Gonnorhoea, Inflammatory Gleet, Strictures, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Price, $1 50 per bottle.

Also Agents for DR. LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN PILLS for Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Impotency, and all diseases arising from Masturbation and excessive abuses. Price $3 per bottle. The genuine GOLDEN BALSAM is put up only in round bottles.

Upon receipt of price, these medicines will be sent to all parts of the country, by express or mail, securely packed and free from observation. Sole Agents,

C. F. RICHARDS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists, S. W. cor Clay & Sansome Streets, San Francisco Cal.

X

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Charles J. Bullock, bankrupt.—United States of America, District of Oregon ss.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles J. Bullock, of the county of Washington and State of Oregon, in said District, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, on the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Portland, in said District, on the 21st day of June, 1873, at one o'clock, P. M., of that day, at the office of H. H. Northrup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said District.

THOMAS P. YOUNG
U. S. Marshal for said District.

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